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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Wooing Dame Recovery
Japan Dominates East

Homes in place of slums; promises tax relief to woo business confidence; concentration of $245,000,000 in federal buying of consumer-goods during the next month instead of spreading purchases over to next July—these carry the burden of President Roosevelt's serenade to Dame Recovery, grown less than ardent.

On a staff formed by thin, downward-tending lines of business graphs, a new tune is being written by the White House. Gone—at least for the moment—are strident blasts against "economic royalists," "robber barons," and "strongholds of privilege." Mr. Roosevelt entertained utility leaders this week, assured them of his good intentions, and won from them promises of capital investments.

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Floyd L. Carlisle of Niagara Hudson and Consolidated Edison power companies, after an hour and a half with the President, announced plans for expansion costing more than $100,000,000. He credited the Administration's housing program, due for submission to Congress next Monday, with encouraging him to loose job-making money hitherto frozen by business uncertainties.

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Housing Holds Key

In slum clearance and wholesome housing the country seeks a master dynamo to set the wheels of other industries whirling. The New Deal has relied on recovery of private business, accompanied by increased private spending, to justify heavy federal spending. At the same time it has emphasized social reforms and sponsored federal regulations that are cited by business as deterrents to private initiative. Housing emerges this week as a possible bridge between New Deal social aims and business investment.

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Restlessly Congress and the nation turn toward this revived hope. The need for forward motion and stable recovery was indicated in reports by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that employment rosters fell off by 80,000 in October. Not since 1933 has the month of October recorded fewer jobs than September. But the total for this October is still 600,000 ahead of the same month in 1936, according to Labor Department figures.

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To encourage home-owning and home-building, Senator Sheppard of Texas on Tuesday proposed a Constitutional amendment exempting new homes from taxation up to $5000 of their valuation. The benefit would apply only to houses occupied by their owners. Thirteen states already have similar exemptions in varying degrees. Texas started the march in 1932.

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RFC Acts

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, first of the mammoth federal recovery agencies and dating from the Hoover Administration, also entered the housing picture. Dollar for dollar investments of RFC funds are understood to be available to building material supply companies and other private business interests for home-building and financing.

The Wagner Housing Act, passed at the last session of Congress, hit a snag this week in its application. Although $150,000,000 has been allotted for the present fiscal year, work is being held up by cities which find their 10 per cent share hard to raise. So local authorities told Nathan Straus, Administrator of the Housing Authority, in a conference at Washington.

Britain, too, is pressing ahead with slum clearance in the Hackney Marsh re-housing project, after two years of preparation for the largest program of its kind in British history. British business is reported 21 per cent ahead of 1936 during the first 10 months.

British unemployment in depressed areas: Page 1.

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Gains and Losses

Despite recent down-meanderings of business indexes, 1937 bids fair to turn in a retail sales book $3,000,000,000 richer than in 1936. Eight per cent ahead of last year, this leads 1933 by 51 per cent, as computed by Brookmire Economic Service.

But steel operations declined 4 points in the past week, to 35 per cent of mill capacity. Starting in early September, the drop is the sharpest in the history of the industry, according to the magazine Steel. Production had run far up toward capacity, with a high week of 92.3 per cent last April.

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W. O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, blotted out the softening effect of a conciliatory decision rendered a week ago, by warning the New York Stock Exchange to reorganize or face more federal

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Unemployment Relief Fund Of The Mother Church

Members of The Mother Church in Metropolitan Boston, including the workers in the church offices, at The Christian Science Publishing Society, and in the various Trusteeships, and all others who may wish to do so, are invited to contribute to The Mother Church Unemployment Relief Fund for the assistance of those in Metropolitan Boston in urgent need of such relief.

As heretofore, the contributions to this Fund will be disbursed by the Church Almoner, who will co-operate with other established agencies to avoid duplication of relief.

Contributions to this Fund should be sent directly to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Schacht Out; Goring Gets Greater Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 27—Reichsführer Hitler has finally accepted Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's offer of resignation as Minister of Economic Affairs. He will be replaced on Jan. 15 by Walther Funk, Secretary of State in Ministry of Propaganda.

Thus ends an untenable situation in which for weeks past Dr. Schacht was declaring near and far that he had ceased to be Minister of Economic Affairs, though simultaneously official intimation of this fact was not forthcoming.

Dr. Schacht has been retained by Herr Hitler as Reich Minister Without Portfolio, according to the announcement in a letter published here last night which is both friendly in tone and expresses high appreciation of Dr. Schacht's past services as Minister of Economic Affairs. This letter also states clearly not only that Dr. Schacht had made many previous attempts to resign but also the reason for acceptance of his resignation just now.

Economic Control Unified

The time has come, the announcement says, when changes in the Four-Year Plan make unified control under Col. Gen. Hermann Göring essential to success. This is contained in Herr Hitler's words: "Linking up of the organization of the Four-Year Plan with the Ministry of Economics in view of the extension of the apparatus of the Four-Year Plan enables me now to appreciate the grounds upon which you have repeatedly asked to be relieved of the business of the Ministry of Economic Affairs."

Thus ends another stage in German politico-economic development in which both the so-called necessities of the existing German situation and the claims of the National Socialist Party have been met.

Long Series of Differences

As Reich's Minister Without Portfolio Dr. Schacht's recommendations to the Führer will henceforth only be made openly in the Cabinet. Although his position as head of the Reichsbank—which he retains—gives him a large measure of control over credit and foreign exchange, it will be quite contrary to developments in the past 18 months if Dr. Schacht's advice should win out were it to run contrary to that of General Göring.

Differences between General Göring and Dr. Schacht on economic and financial matters have long been an open secret here in Germany. Dr. Schacht maintaining par-

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Closing of Brookwood Ends Labor Experiment

First Labor College in America Closes Its Career After 16 Years—Expected to Reopen but in a Different Form

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KATONAH, N. Y., Nov. 27—Closing of Brookwood, the first labor college in America to draw working men and women from their jobs to study labor in college style for a year or two, concludes this most ambitious and expensive of the many experiments in workers' education in this country.

The school, whose finances dwindled away, was designed to correspond to Ruskin College at Oxford University in England, the original workers' college of the world.

The American school turned at once into a left wing venture. It urged industrial unionism, and ultimately helped in a minor way in building up the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Its closing after 16 years is lamented by its friends as tragic, since its shut-down comes just when left wing labor and industrial unionism have achieved a recognition and power in the labor movement hitherto unknown.

To Start Again

A committee is raising an emergency fund to pay off immediate bills in the hope of disposing of the property, and from what is left to start again. The new Brookwood apparently will be quite different. It will probably take the form of extension work among unions running evening classes. As a resident college, Brookwood seems to be at an end.

On the other hand, labor critics of Brookwood find no grief in its closing. They declare the college to have been primarily a propaganda institution pushing aims still rejected in large measure by organized labor.

Beside efficient trade union methods and industrial unionism, Brookwood's main objectives were the formation of an independent political party based essentially on labor, and the advent of a "workers' world." This meant the workers' ownership and operation of industry—a new economic society on Marxian lines without commitment to any sect of socialism or communism.

Ahead of C. I. O.

This position is obviously some jumps ahead of the C. I. O., which has not yet uttered a peep calling for a revolutionary new social order, and of course is far distant from the conservative American Federation of Labor. Nor has either of these wings of labor plumped for a labor party.

However, despite its closing, Brookwood does not prove that a resident labor college is impracticable. But it remains a remarkable example of how not to run such an institution.

Brookwood made its principal mistake, as friendly objectors point out, in trying to set policies for the labor movement. The school was never content with being just an educational ally of organized labor but insisted on trying to steer labor. The labor world for the most part felt it

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Tax Revision Held Doubtful This Session

Impossible to Speed Up Action, Congress Leaders Say

Long Task Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — Tax changes to reassure business have been promised by congressional leaders "just as soon as possible" but it is generally agreed now that the job will not be completed at the present special session.

Following word from President Roosevelt that he would support tax revision just as soon as Congress is ready, the tax-initiating subcommittee of the House held a special meeting, but concluded it would be impossible to move any faster than it is already doing.

The President's statement was not accepted by House leaders as a whole-hearted demand for haste in view of his admonition that he did not want to fly in the face of critical editorial editorials warning against undigested legislation and White House listing of bills for congressional rubber stamping.

Vinson Appointment

Another indication that the President does not intend to rush Congress unduly in this matter was his appointment yesterday of Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky to be an associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Mr. Vinson is chairman of the subcommittee charting tax revision.

After the committee meeting, Mr. Vinson would only reiterate his former position, that "we are working as fast as possible and we want to do the job in the best possible manner and as quickly as it is possible to do it."

It is understood that tax experts of the Treasury have advised the committee that it will take from two to four weeks merely to draft a new law covering undivided profits and capital gains taxes. After that, extensive public hearings will have to be held.

The committee's job of reducing taxes will be considerably complicated by the fact that from $100,000,000 to $250,000,000 will have to be raised in the general tax revision bill to pay the cost of the Administration's new farm control law, soon to be enacted.

New Revenue Needed

Some way will also have to be found to make up losses in revenue which will be sustained through the granting of tax relief to corporations, now feeling more than their share of the tax pinch from various statutes, especially that taxing undivided profits.

Tax reduction for employers, generally agreed upon by Congress as the first step necessary to stem the tide of the recession, was not among the six moves recommended today by the American Federation of Labor

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Plans for China

Wide World

Prince Fumimaro Konoye

Japanese Premier, Who Points to Manchoukuo as an Example of Economic Development Now Being Considered for North China

Radio and Photos At Trials Opposed By California Bar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27—Courtroom broadcasts and the taking of pictures in courtrooms have been condemned by the board of governors of the California State Bar. This followed a resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the State Bar at Del Monte.

The action has been communicated to every judge and justice of peace in the state and already has received favorable comment from lawyers and judges who state they desire to co-operate with the report made by the special American Bar Association committee on courtroom procedure. It is recalled that the national study came largely as a result of the sensational Hauptmann trial, which was publicized from every angle.

The Resolution

The resolution states:

"Resolved by the State Bar of California, that it militates against the dignity of court proceedings and respect which the general public holds for court to allow radio broadcasting equipment or motion picture or sound recording equipment (except for official phonographic reporting purposes) or to allow photographs to be taken in courtrooms. And the State Bar of California recommends that these practices be discontinued."

Whether the bar officers would attempt to translate this action into legislation was not made clear, but some lawyers held that some such legislation would not be amiss.

Adding further weight to their conclusions, the board of governors

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Japanese Offer Olive Branch On a Bayonet

Japan Hums With Plans for Development of North China

Example Seen In Manchukuo

Japan plans to enforce complete capitulation upon China, Premier Konoye makes clear in a statement that limits peace efforts in the Far East to direct negotiations between China and Japan. Observers call it a "very small olive branch on a very long bayonet."

Meanwhile, Prince Konoye indicates that Japan is considering plans for an economic regime in North China, similar to Japanese-controlled Manchoukuo.

But Japan's efforts to control the International Settlement in Shanghai involve the major powers. Britain instructs her ambassador to make clear that she must be consulted on any move affecting maritime customs. Similar action by the United States and France is discussed.

Japanese authorities, however, began assuming full control of all functions formerly exercised by the Chinese in the International Settlement.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Premier Konoye and various other high government officials have repeatedly denied that Japan had any territorial designs on North China, that it intended to establish a protectorate over it, or a regime similar to that of Manchukuo. However, the dictum that "where soldiers go trade is sure to follow," holds in this case also. During the past few weeks the Japanese political, industrial, and financial circles have been humming with plans for the economic development of North China under the surveillance of Japan and the at last "happy consummation" of the Japan-Manchukuo-North China economic bloc.

An article recently appeared in "Yomiuri" describing the immense industrial possibilities of North China as compared with Manchukuo. Its population is estimated at anywhere between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 whereas Manchukuo has only 30,000,000. All of Manchukuo is said to have about 5,000,000,000 tons of coal deposits whereas the Shansi Province alone in North China is supposed to contain 120,000,000. While there is no land suitable for the cultivation of raw cotton in Manchukuo, North China is considered admirable for that purpose. It is also said to abound in iron and salt; wool, hides, and skins are manufactured, gold mines and oil wells operated. Japan looks with hungry eyes at all these resources. It plans to develop them, first to

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Hint Settlement Keeping Semblance of Chinese Sovereignty

Army Prepared To Go to Hankow

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 27—Premier Konoye's statement, prominently featured in today's press, that Japan is ready to receive any Chinese peace move, might be characterized as a very small olive branch on a very long bayonet.

Premier Konoye chose the moment when victorious Japanese troops had penetrated the Chinese defense line around Wusih, which apparently had been weakly defended by shattered Chinese forces, to intimate the possibility of a settlement, which presumably would leave the northern provinces under Chinese sovereignty.

Ready to Go to Hankow

In the event of further Chinese resistance he forecast the emergence of an independent regime in North China, while the Japanese army was prepared to proceed to Hankow.

Further indication of the Japanese desire to bring about capitulation rather than to break up the present Nanking Government is seen in an interview with the Japanese Ambassador to China, Shigeru Kawagoye, which was published here today. It is to the effect that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is the most suitable person to represent China.

The writer enjoyed abundant opportunity to learn at first hand Japanese and Chinese points of view on the present conflict during a month's trip to North China, Shantung and Shanghai, which has just been completed. T. V. Soong and other nationalists interviewed at Shanghai insisted that the struggle was only beginning and that no breach of national unity was possible. The well-known Chinese educator, Dr. Herman Liu, whose college was severely damaged during the Shanghai fighting, voiced the general sentiment when he said: "We are not against the Japanese, but we are against Japanese military aggression. Japanese can never make us love them by air bombing."

While there is no mistaking the depth or strength of national feeling among the Chinese educated classes it would also be unrealistic to under-estimate the seriousness of the blows which Japan's high-powered military machine has already delivered. The flower of the Chinese army was decimated during the heroic but hopelessly uneven fighting around Shanghai, where Japanese firing power exceeded the Chinese in the proportion of 10 to one. The Chinese air force almost ceased to function. Japan has almost completed occupation of the five northern provinces where expansive plans for economic exploitation are already framed. The coast of China is blockaded.

Such important sources of revenue as customs and salt tax are largely cut off threatening serious financial difficulties in the near future.

In view of these discouraging circumstances it is quite conceivable that a defeatist attitude will appear in the Chinese ranks, if not after the capture of Nanking at least in the event of the capture of the strategically and economically more important Hankow.

If not Gen. Chiang Kai-shek some other political figure may then feel that no course is open except negotiations, especially if China receives no more effective aid from abroad than hitherto. Undoubtedly some Chinese will fight to the last extremity rather than accept a Japanese dictated peace. How effective their resistance will be would seem to depend on two incalculable factors, morale and munitions.

Japan Ready to Consider Peace Moves From China

TOKYO, Nov. 27 (AP)—The American and other ambassadors yesterday expressed their governments' interest in Japan's intentions in China while Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared Japan was ready to deal China "a fatal blow" if she did not yield.

The Premier declared Japan was prepared, however, to accept any peace move from China provided China "shows concrete evidence she is ready to abandon her policy of opposition to Japan."

But he rejected the possibility of outside intervention in the conflict, which he said must be settled by direct negotiations between Japan and China alone.

He hinted Japan might advance as far as Hankow if necessary to impose her will on China and strongly intimated an "independent" regime would appear in March, 1938, in North China, now almost completely conquered by Japan's troops.

Prince Konoye added that Japan is considering schemes for economic development of North China, adding that Manchukuo, Japan's protectorate, afforded a good example.

Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador, conferred with Foreign Minister Koki Hirota. Giacinto Auriti, the Italian, and Mikhail M. Slavutsky, the Soviet Ambassador, also visited Mr. Hirota, as did Sir Robert L. Craigie, the British Ambassador.

Teachers Shade Romance of War In New Textbook

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27—Less romance and more realism in classroom presentation of war and peace is the aim of a book which the National Council of Teachers of English will publish this year.

In announcing the book to the council's convention here Miss Ida T. Jacobs of the Roosevelt High School, Des Moines, chairman of international relations, said that a system of education must be provided to safeguard students "against ignorance, self-righteous nationalism, misleading propaganda, and mob hysteria."

Teachers, Miss Jacobs said, must impart "an understanding of the underlying cause of conflict, the implications of an interdependent world, the meaning of democracy in its present-day connotation, the conflicting political and economic philosophies of the world, and the prevention or long-view cure rather than the short-term panaceas for wars."

From Best Literature

Heretofore, Miss Jacobs stated, "it has been believed that if all peoples learned to appreciate one another's culture, to understand one another's problems, and to develop a spirit of justice toward each other, we would be laying a sound foundation for world interdependence and peace. But the superstructure of world peace must be built of more realistic material. Understanding and a desire for justice have not led to our objective. We have failed to consider the cost of carrying that emotion into action."

The book will provide English classes with selections from the best literature of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries on peace.

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British Gaining In Removal Of Depressed Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 26—While unemployment in Britain's "depressed" areas has decreased 25.6 per cent in the past 12 months, according to the annual report just issued by Sir George Gillett, Commissioner of the Impoverished Districts, yet the great problem of converting the bleak regions of slag heaps and ruins of factories into new usefulness still remains only partially solved.

Sir George lays much of the blame for the situation on industry. "Is it right," he asks, "that whole districts should be ruined, without industry being held liable for some of the ruins they have created?"

Nevertheless a tour of some of the most seriously affected areas of South Wales, Cumberland, Lancashire and elsewhere shows that the combined efforts of Parliament, the local authorities and voluntary effort have made a serious beginning to cope with an extraordinary problem.

These efforts—which have been to some extent facilitated by armament orders of $150,187,500, and increased orders from overseas for ships, electric power plant and railway material thus contributing to reduce the unemployed to some 200,000—may be divided into different categories as follows:

Location of Industry

A royal commission has been set up by the Government to help in placing new industries in the depressed areas.

Development Councils

Local bodies have been instituted to attempt to attract industry to their regions by propaganda and information.

The Lancashire Industrial Development Council was instrumental during the year ending June 30, 1937, in bringing to Lancashire undertakings run by six Continental firms as well as several British undertakings.

The South Wales Council has participated in many international exhibitions, in Brussels, Lyons, Johannesburg, Toronto and elsewhere.

Trading Estates

Another means for attracting industry is the Trading Estate. This is a piece of land owned by a non-profit company which builds factories, leases them in whole or in part, supplies water, electricity and gas, and builds roads.

On the Treforest Trading Estate in South Wales it is possible to rent part of a factory for as little as £1 a week.

The Scottish Industrial Estate at North Hillington, near Glasgow, pro-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

In the Boston Section:

Christmas mailing dates for foreign lands released.

Licensing of real estate brokers on professional basis sought.

Reform in state road planning aim of new survey.

Brookline Village seeks overpass to end Turnpike congestion.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Intimate Message From Washington

Two Historians Weigh the New Deal and Find It Follows the American Tradition—Development of Social Control

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 27

Two eminent historians, whose scholarship places them above party bias, have just delivered an unnoticed estimate of the Roosevelt regime. The revised, two-volume edition of "The Growth of the American Republic," which the Saturday Review of Literature hailed this month as "the best short general history of the United States ever published" contains a concluding chapter on "The New Deal." This carries far-reaching judgments on Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and above all, Franklin D. Roosevelt, which the timid Washington correspondent would hesitate to hazard all by himself.

But historians, if sufficiently august, may rush in where reporters fear to tread. The authors are Samuel Eliot Morrison, professor of history at Harvard, and Henry Steele Commager, professor at New York University. Dr. Morrison, in particular, is internationally known. He has been exchange professor at Oxford and wrote "The Oxford History of the United States" for English readers. The present work is published by the Oxford Press. By ancestry he stems from rock-ribbed Brahmin New Englanders, and he is president of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts besides being editor of the New England Quarterly. The new work will probably make many a conservative acquaintance mournfully sigh, "Sam ought to know better!"

For Messrs. Morrison and Commager find no dictatorial menace in Mr. Roosevelt. They view his regime without alarm. They link him securely with 150 years of American tradition and through it all employ the editorial finality of the past tense. Nor is it easy to disregard judgments from such Olympians, whatever the private opinion of the humble Washington correspondent may be. In any event it is great fun to have a foretaste of the possible verdict of history on current figures and what follows is offered on that basis.

Roosevelt, 'Liberal Not Radical'

History then, judging by this pre-view, will lump Harding, Coolidge and Hoover largely together. Harding's term will be noted for its scandals and the attendant public apathy. Of Coolidge it is declared that "so completely negative a man never before lived in the White House." Mr. Hoover fares better, and a place in history is reserved for him as representing "the last stand of rugged individualism and the beginnings of socialized economy."

Then comes Mr. Roosevelt, "a liberal rather than a radical," and this judgment:

"Three things are clear, the New Deal, in one form or another, was inevitable; it was directed toward preserving capitalistic economy rather than substituting another system; and the methods employed were in the American tradition."

To put it in a nutshell, the Morrison-Commager interpretation places Mr. Roosevelt within the steady current of American tradition particularly in its trend toward social control, begun in the 80's, continued in the Wilson Administration, and accidentally interrupted by the World War. The authors feel sufficient confidence in their judgment to make it the key of the final chapter in their distinguished work.

"When party passions and personal antipathies have disappeared, it will be easy to see how deeply rooted in the American tradition was the Roosevelt philosophy and how familiar the Roosevelt methods. Actually the New Deal seemed revolutionary not because it introduced fundamental changes into American politics or economy, but because it was carried through with such breathless rapidity."

This rapidity, as the writers see it, was due to two things, the emergency of 1933, and the 20-year "legislative lag" in American social control.

"It was an attempt to bring the Federal Government abreast of the more enlightened states of Northern Europe. Indeed, much that seemed revolutionary to Americans in the 1930's had been accepted by conservative Englishmen, Germans, and Scandinavians for a generation."

New Deal Faults Listed

The Morrison-Commager survey is certainly not all favorable to the New Deal. "As with all hastily-prepared legislation," they point out, "much of it did not achieve the end for which it was designed." It restricted business enterprise, "inaugurated far-reaching controls over labor and farming, encouraged the growth of bureaucracy, created administrative confusion, impaired the integrity of the merit system, encouraged the fear of dictatorship and of class antagonism, greatly increased the national debt, and at some points conflicted with the Constitution."

These will seem vital criticisms to many. But the authors regard them leniently. Even the Supreme Court experiment is seen as part of an ancient drive to make the Constitution more flexible. There is no hint of dictatorships.

"American democracy has always accomplished its purposes through powerful leaders such as Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and the Roosevelts, and at no time in the past has power been exercised in a manner to menace the American constitution system."

The Morrison-Commager interpretation is of vital interest to businessmen at the present moment. In many a Chamber of Commerce hearing there lingers a belief that the good old laissez faire days of Harding-Coolidge will come again Not so! under the interpretation of these historians. Social control, they hold, has been in the making for 150 years; it has come now—to stay.

Defied War to Save His Pets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Somewhere in China is a 15-year-old Russian-born lad whom the American Humane Association of New York is looking for to honor with the William O. Stillman medal for heroism. His name is Valentine Holdosi, who, according to a report made to the association by the Shanghai Branch of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, risked his life to save his pet dogs and birds from the place which had once been his home when it was under bombardment by Japanese guns.

The report to the association said the lad, the son of a Russian father and a Hungarian mother, was living with his foster-parents in Yangtsepoo, just outside Shanghai, when the Japanese drive began. His foster-father left home to get passes to leave the district, but never returned to his family.

After waiting vainly for him, the family joined the refugees in the international settlement, but after arriving there, the lad remembered his pets—a Gordon setter, a German shepherd, a chicken and two canaries, which had been left behind. Unable to get a pass to enter the danger zone, Valentine, the report continued, set out alone, making his way through sectors under fire by both the Japanese and Chinese.

He made his way through safely, however, and finally reached his home. Recovering his pets, he again ran the gantlet of shells and bullets and returned safely to the international settlement in Shanghai, where the dogs, the birds and the chicken were taken to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals headquarters.

Report of the lad's exploit was made to a committee composed of Mrs. Milo Kittleson of Madison, Wis.; Dr. W. A. Young of Chicago, and Matthew McCurrie of San Francisco.

Sydney H. Coleman, president of the association and executive vice-president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who announced the award of the medal yesterday, is now in communication with P. N. Cheng, Chinese vice-consul here, in an effort to locate the lad. The next move will be to appeal to the American consulate in Shanghai to find him.

Saving Our Schools

Forty-seventh of 52 Articles

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Three Soviet Republics Formed From Trans-Caucasian State; Influence of Tiflis Lessened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIFLIS, Georgia, U. S. S. R.—This city which prides itself upon being the "home town" of Joseph Stalin, has become considerably less important through dissolution of the Trans-Caucasian Federated Soviet Republic and the formation of three separate constituent republics in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. This change in the Caucasus has been crystallized in the new Soviet Russian Constitution, which comes into force early next year. Tiflis, for 14 years capital of the Federation, now becomes merely capital of Georgia.

Government personnel here has been reduced by removal of part of the state apparatus to Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, and to Erivan, capital of Armenia. The political importance of the latter two cities is increased.

While the Georgians may not be pleased by the reorganization, it is welcomed by the residents of Armenia and Azerbaijan, who had complained that the Federated Republic was dominated by Georgians, and that they could not obtain their fair share of Government posts and of appropriations for developing their republics.

Aside from removing such minor sources of friction, the reorganization will have no far-reaching effects. Under the new constitution, centralized control of the outlying republics is even stronger than it was before. The functions of constituent Soviet Republics are decidedly more limited than those of separate states in the United States.

No Machinery for Secession

The much-advertised right "freely to secede from the Soviet Union," reiterated in the new constitution, is an empty phrase. The new constitution, like the old, sets up no machinery for possible secession. The formula may always be invoked, as it has been on several occasions, that any movement for secession is a "counter-revolution" which may be promptly suppressed by the military and police powers monopolized by the central Government.

The new constitution permits the republican governments freedom only in the fields of education, local industry, communal economy and social welfare. The central Government reserves exclusive control of defense, foreign affairs, foreign trade, railways, communications, water transport and heavy industry.

Wide Jurisdiction

Through the new classification of "Union-Republic commissariats," Moscow claims final authority in administering the food, light and timber industries, agriculture, state grain and livestock farms, finance, home trade, justice, health and home affairs (which includes the political police).

Not only are the centralized powers of the Soviet state thus strengthened, but the position of the ruling Communist Party is more clearly defined as the "leading nucleus" in all organizations and institutions, "public and state." The party is the cement which binds the various republics to Moscow.

Communists hold dominant positions not only in all government apparatuses, but in all industrial, agricultural, financial, educational, sports and cultural institutions. Communists owe primary allegiance to the party, not to any government apparatus. Those party members who fail to understand where their real allegiance lies are promptly expelled and replaced by men and women whose loyalty to the party is beyond question.

Organized in 1922

The Trans-Caucasian Federated Soviet Republic has existed since March 12, 1922, when it was formed by an agreement among the Soviet republics of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan. Aside from minor friction, it has worked out well, and the residents have been comparatively more prosperous than those in many other parts of the Soviet Union.

Compulsory elementary education has been made universal, and several higher schools have been established. Hydroelectric power has been widely developed for irrigation and industry.

Azerbaijan, possessing the great Baku oil fields, is the richest of the three republics. Georgia, depending mainly upon agriculture, has developed cultivation of tropical fruits and plants, including cotton.

The great marshes in Georgia along the Black Sea coast are being drained, and this will add several thousand acres of fertile land.

Hydroelectric power has been widely developed in all three republics, and the Lake Sevan power base in Armenia is especially important, because it assures irrigation for several thousand acres of previously useless land in the Great Sardanabad desert and power for the new synthetic rubber industry.

The reorganization retains the previous borders of Armenia. Georgia includes the autonomous republics of Abkhazia and Ajaria and the autonomous province of South Ossetia. Azerbaijan includes the autonomous republic of Nakhichevan and the autonomous province of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The Map Changes

By a Staff Artist

New Soviet Republics

The Black Portions of the Map Show the Former Trans-Caucasian Federated Soviet Republic Which Now Has Been Divided Into the Three Separate Constituent Republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia

Japanese Assume Civil Functions In Shanghai Area

SHANGHAI, Nov. 27 (AP)—Japanese authorities today began assuming control and supervision of all former functions of the Chinese Government in Shanghai's International Settlement and French Concession.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman made clear that his Government considers it has a clear right to take over all authority and agencies of the Chinese Government and intends to exercise its rights immediately.

Japan will establish "control and close supervision," he said, of China's communications system, including the radio administration which has working agreements with the American Commercial Pacific Cable, Radio Corporation of America and Mackay Radio.

Outwardly Quiet

Although the Japanese were gradually assuming control of Chinese Government functions, even of police and fire departments, conditions in the foreign areas of Shanghai were not changed.

The major difference apparently was that Japanese, instead of Chinese, now would operate and supervise post offices, telegraphs, the customs and radio.

The Japanese spokesman said he was hopeful that Chinese postal, telegraph, radio and other employees would co-operate with Japanese officials to keep government wheels in motion.

A hitch developed in the Japanese plans to operate the radio, however, when the Chinese Government radio administration staff moved into an emergency office in the French concession, leaving their equipment idle.

No Threats Made

The Japanese have as yet made no threats nor have they attempted to take over the American-owned Shanghai Telephone Company or foreign-owned cable companies. There has been no interference with the normal, everyday activities of foreigners within Shanghai's foreign areas.

The question of mail for the interior of China, the spokesman said, still must be investigated. He said immediate censorship of mail and other messages was not expected but that the future would be dictated by military needs.

The Nationalist Government, broadening its provincial reorganization, named Gen. Ku Cho-tung as governor of Kiangsu Province and Gen. Huang Shaoh-siung as governor of Chekiang Province, both replacing civilians.

A wireless report to the United States cruiser Augusta, in Shanghai Harbor, told of the arrival of United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson at Hankow, about 300 miles up the Yangtse River from Nanking. Mr. Johnson established a temporary United States Embassy at Hankow, one of the cities where the Chinese Government moved its ministries after evacuating the capital.

BERLIN, Nov. 27 (AP)—German mediation efforts in the Chinese-Japanese conflict have come to a temporary standstill, sources close to the chancellery indicate. Now that the Japanese army has taken Shanghai and is advancing toward Nanking, Reichsführer Hitler is said to feel the moment is not now opportune for projecting himself into the situation.

Rural Power Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALHALLA, S. C.—The state rural electrification authority, by accepting bids for 74.9 miles of rural power lines, will give Oconee county 122 miles of extensions, serving over 600 rural families, officials said.

Protestants Rally At Berlin in Aid Of Those in Jail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 27—Berlin's largest Protestant church, the Emmaus Church, was crowded to overflowing last night for an intercession service for the 146 pastors and lay officers still in prison for disobedience to the state decrees which they refused to observe as being unwarrantable interference in the churches' internal affairs.

The meeting is regarded as an unusually outspoken step for those churches which are in opposition to the National Socialist regime's effort to control the organization of the Evangelical Lutheran church throughout Germany.

Three hundred confessional pastors in their robes, representatives of almost all parts of Protestant Germany, occupied the nave of the church. Two sermons were delivered on church persecution, in one of which allegations were made that the authorities were seeking to get the imprisoned pastors to recant and promise not to oppose the Government's church policy. These were the conditions, it was alleged, for their release.

"One of our number," a second speaker said, "has his cell door locked, not by an iron lock but by a piece of paper which he refuses to sign."

The pastor here referred to is of course the Rev. Martin Niemöller of Dahlem, near Berlin, who has been awaiting trial at the Moabit prison since July 1 last.

Reading of the names of those from each diocese imprisoned or who have come before the authorities because of their church activities made a deep impression on the congregation.

Pacific Currents And Temperatures Recorded by WPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Skippers of the seven seas are contributing sailing data to the WPA currents-temperature projects here sponsored by the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy.

The information is being translated and transformed into charts available to every skipper needing help to plot smooth sailing on any sea.

The compilation began here on April 8, 1936, and this first WPA project in six months edited, coded, and checked more than 200,000 observations of the Pacific Ocean currents and temperatures sent in by the masters of ships under many flags.

Continuation of the work was ordered under a new authorization in October, 1936, and up to last July 1, more than 500,000 Pacific observations were recorded. The original personnel of a dozen relief workers was doubled, and they were all aided in their technical training by navy officers and Dr. T. W. Vaughn and Dr. H. U. Sverdrup of the University of California's Scripps Institute of Oceanography.

On Nov. 1 a six-month extension was approved by WPA headquarters to include the rest of the world, while finishing up the work on records available for the Pacific Ocean as well.

More than 75 relief workers are now on duty on the currents-temperature phase of the work of the hydrographic office here, which has no parallel elsewhere in relief work.

Co-operating with the federal services, the City of Long Beach has donated quarters in its municipal auditorium for the project.

Schacht

(Continued from Page 1)

ticularly that Germany should foster her exports as much as possible, while General Göring stressed "national defense."

In order, it would appear, to allay the fears of cities like Hamburg, so dependent upon foreign trade, General Göring last night at a large meeting in that city declared: "Germany has no intention of isolating herself. The Four-Year Plan will not be utilized to cut her off from world trade." He clearly showed later in his speech, however, that he expected compensations for Hamburg would come from the return to Germany of her colonies.

Never in 'Old Guard'

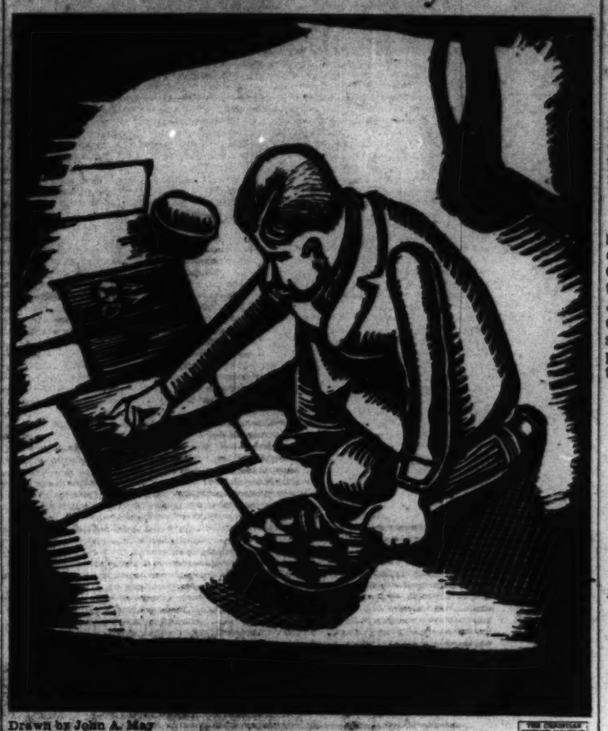
Dr. Schacht's departure from the Ministry of Economic Affairs will also be appreciated by many of the "old guard" in the National Socialist Party. He was never one of them, and despite all he did many of them never accepted him wholeheartedly. His successor, Herr Funk, is a party man, and has been right-hand man of Dr. Joseph Goebbels in the Ministery of Propaganda. He was once financial editor of the Berliner Börsenzeitung, but it is not expected that he will ever oppose his will to General Göring's as has Dr. Schacht, nor can Herr Funk be said to enjoy anything like the reputation of his predecessor.

This morning's Völkischer Beobachter, Government and party organ, in commenting upon the change, emphasizes that the new Minister of Economic Affairs is the first occupant of that office who has risen from the ranks of the movement. The Führer, it declares, thus shows that he recognizes party claims to leadership in the state.

Herr Funk was Herr Hitler's personal adviser in economic affairs before the party came to power, and just as it was then his duty to co-ordinate the claims of the party and industry so it will again be, this comment concludes.

Herr Hitler also has appointed Heinrich Lammers, State Secretary for the Chancellery, as Minister Without Portfolio.

He Makes Art Pay



Drawn by John A. May

George Jeffery

He Has Been a Pavement Artist in London for Years

London Stones Reflect Art

A Londoner's Sketchbook VI

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Artist sketching artist on the Thames Embankment one blustering morning in winter was too much for the curiosity of the occasional riverside strollers, particularly as one of the artists happened to be chalking a series of colorful pictures on the stone flags.

And so large a crowd came to stare that George Jeffery, pavement artist, had an audience, such as he has rarely had since the days before trams, when Londoners walked and knew the pavements all-a-too well. George Jeffery, you see, has been painting pictures on the Embankment since 1897.

Anyone who cares to draw on the pavement in London may do so, provided he does not impede the progress of pedestrians. It is a right which has never been questioned. Pavement artistry is a traditional temporary occupation for many jobless men, and for numerous others it is a complete career.

The oldest established members of this fraternity of the sidewalk academy are "characters," well known to Londoners. There is, for instance, the Gallery Man, who chalks on the stone flags at various points copies of famous pictures and inscribes beside each a neatly written potted history. And then, at Hyde Park Corner, there is a cheery fellow who intersperses his pictures with comic comment on the world at large.

But George Jeffery is the veteran of them all. Kneeling there on the Embankment he told how he had walked from Portsmouth to take up his career as a pavement artist and how that career had served him well enough to bring up three children.

"There's only mother and me at home now, and our granddaughter," he said. "It's difficult at this job nowadays, but we manage. But the children are doing well for themselves. Very well."

He stared reflectively ahead of him, perhaps remembering his first clumsy efforts on the pavement, back before the beginning of the century, "I found out it's not near so easy as it looks," he declared, with a shake of his head, "not near so easy. I couldn't do it at all to start with. Had to start at the bottom, so to speak, with a herring on a plate. But I learnt from others and by observing. That's how one learns. Observing. I reckon I always find how to do these pictures a bit better every day. You can always learn something new."

His pictures were flowers and landscapes. He was rather sorry he had not done his "best work" that particular day. "You ought to see my Dartmoor. Studies of the moors. I got a lovely heather color, look." And he worked one of his chalks on the pavement. He makes all his own colors, baking thick slabs in "Mother's oven, you know."

George Jeffery reckons he makes out all right because he knows how to save. "I put a shilling by here and there, for the wet days." The "rainy day" is no mere metaphor to the pavement artist. It is very real thing, and, in London, occurs rather too frequently. But George makes out, because, he says, he does not spend any money on drink. He tucks it away "to surprise mother."

And so every day he sits on one heel in the shadow of the Embankment making pictures on the stone paving. It takes two or three hours to get the work finished, and each evening the pavement must be scrubbed clean. That is all that the police ask of him, and he is very conscientious about it.

J. A. M.

Panegyric Over Oregon's Beauties Paints Dull Road Deed a Bright Blue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—When G. S. Paxon, bridge engineer in the State Highway Department, was thumbing through a file of titles to property, one of the deeds caught his eye and he paused to peruse it.

The document was an early deed transferring the title of a parcel of land to the State Highway Department for "the consideration of $1, paid by the State of Oregon." The land was to become a part of the Mt. Hood loop highway to pass over the property of George W. Joseph.

Far down in the middle of the document, sandwiched between paragraphs of legal nomenclature, was a paragraph picturing the esteem in which Mr. Joseph held the Mt. Hood country:

"To have and to hold unto the said State of Oregon, with all its mountains and hills, its forests and vines, its flowers and shrubs, its valleys and dells, its crags and rocks, its gorges and canyons, its glaciers and snowfields, its rivers and streams, its lakes and springs, its animals and birds, its tempests and storms, its lights and shadows, its trails and paths, and the beauties and grandeur of Mt. Hood; for use, benefit and pleasure of all forever."

Auto 'Fixing' Hit In Westchester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 27—Regulations tightening restrictions over motor vehicle operators were proposed by Westchester county's October grand jury in a petition to the board of supervisors, based on increasing highway fatalities. The jury recommended establishment of four new offices and enactment of more stringent legislation to curb the "utter disregard" of many motor car operators. In its plea, the grand jury drew attention to the 114 automobile fatalities on Westchester roads this year, as compared with 92 for the same period last year.

Appointment of an assistant district attorney, a deputy medical examiner and two investigators who would give full time to automobile cases also was recommended. The cost of such a bureau was estimated at $20,000 a year.

Jurors proposed legislation compelling automobile drivers to attach photographs to automobile licenses, making ticket "fixing" a misdemeanor and requiring revocation of licenses held by persons responsible for fatal accidents.

Ticket "fixing" was described as causing reckless driving and disrespect for law.

"We believe," jurors said, "that when a ticket or summons has been issued, no one, whether he be a person receiving the summons, a member of the general public, a person holding political office, a police officer or any other public official, should attempt to 'fix,' . . . or nullify the ticket or summons so issued."

Church Conference Protests Liquor 'Ads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—In addition to voting support for the local option program favored by the United Dry Campaign of Arizona, the annual state conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, went strongly on record against liquor advertising.

One of the recommendations in a report from the Board of Lay Activities and Board of Christian Education, unanimously adopted, was for "efforts to prevent the untruthful and pernicious advertisement of liquors, and that our people who believe in sobriety and decency make known to the newspapers, magazines and other advertising media, in no uncertain manner, their objections to advertisements of any and all kinds of intoxicating liquors."

It was also recommended: "That the several courses on alcohol be used as widely as possible in our churches, and that discussion groups on the evils of alcohol be held among our young people and adults."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Japan Hums With Plans To Develop North China

(Continued from Page 1)

become independent of America and other countries for its raw materials, and second to open in China new markets for itself.

Conditions Proposed

Various organizations are now engaged in drawing up plans for the economic exploitation of North China. Whether foreign capital is to be allowed to co-operate with Japan in this development is a question heatedly discussed. If it should, the following exceptions are proposed by the Osaka Institute for the Study of Politics and Economics:

1. Transportation should be under the sole management of the South Manchurian Railway Company.
2. Electricity should be managed exclusively by the Electricity Federation of Japan. It has already been reported here that an agreement has been reached for the establishment of a big joint electric power concern with a capital of three million yen to be shared between Japanese and Chinese business men interested in the East Hopei Province.
3. Iron, coal, salt to be managed by private enterprises, but under the national control of Japan.
4. Cotton-plantation to be planned, and controlled by Japan.
5. Customs duties—those prevailing in the East Hopei Autonomous Government to be enforced temporarily all over North China.

There would be no objection to the participation of foreign capital in some of the lighter industries of North China. It would seem thus that Japan would continue in North China as in Manchoukuo the policy of "open door" but "empty house" for all outsiders. The Kailuan Mining Company, jointly owned by English and Chinese under the East Hopei Government, is reported to have offered to the Japanese companies, including the South Manchurian Railway Company, the transfer of its mining rights.

Control of Exploitation

Though Mr. Matsuoka, the energetic and aggressive president of the all powerful South Manchurian Railway Company, which holds the dominant position in the development of Manchukuo, has been urging that his company, in view of its vast resources, experience and personnel be entrusted with the development of North China also, various influential circles have opposed this plan. It seems clear that the Government intends to establish an independent centralized organ in which foreign, war, navy and finance ministries will be represented, to take charge of the exploitation of North China. Shinji Sogoh, prominent industrialist and politician, has been suggested as president of the new company.

Along with the work of economic and industrial reconstruction of North China, "cultural co-operation" will not be neglected. Among the various projects to be carried out are eradication of the influence of communism, proper supervision of schools and textbooks, elimination of anti-Japanese propaganda and introduction of pro-Japanese literature, the establishment of various organs for Sino-Japanese cultural co-operation, such as a University in Peking for Oriental Culture, some business and medical schools in Tientsin and other places. The recent sudden resignation of the education minister, Mr. Yasui, and the assumption of that post by Marquis Kido who according to the Nichi-Nichi "possesses a deep appreciation and understanding of our cultural relations with China," are also supposed to have taken place in the interest of Sino-Japanese cultural rapprochement.

Britain Firm on Shanghai

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Britain's Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Robert L. Craigie, today was instructed to make it clear to the Japanese Government that Britain insists on her right to be consulted on any arrangements the Japanese may make regarding the Chinese maritime customs.

An official source said Britain had been in close contact with the United States and France on this subject. Ambassador Craigie, this source said, was authorized to leave the Japanese Government "in no doubt whatsoever" regarding the viewpoint of the British Government.

It was understood in informed quarters that the United States and France were taking similar action.

It also was understood that Sir Robert was instructed to reserve the right to be advised about any change the Japanese contemplate in regard to postal, wireless and telegraph services in the Shanghai area.

Herschel V. Johnson, counsellor of the American embassy here was said to have been in close touch with the foreign office in the last few days regarding the Shanghai situation.

It was estimated here that the Shanghai customs collections have represented half of China's total income from customs and formed one of the principal sources of the Chinese Government's revenue. The customs service has been staffed largely by British officials.

Britain Wishes Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 27—It is hoped in informed circles here that other governments will follow the example set by Britain today in having its Ambassador in Tokyo register a claim to be consulted on any new arrangements that Japan may contemplate concerning the administration of Chinese maritime customs.

These customs, ever since the days of Sir Robert Hart, have been essentially an international concern. Interference with them therefore must have wide repercussions, especially as their revenue, which in 1935 amounted to the large sum of $315,000,000 is the chief security for service on foreign loans made in the past to China.

The latest available returns show the British Empire and the United States as the biggest contributors to this customs revenue followed in the order named by the Japanese Empire, Germany and France and its dependencies. The Netherlands, Belgium, Russia, Italy and Scandinavian countries are among others affected.

Today's British protest is understood to have been made in consultation with France whose interests are very similar to those of the United Kingdom and America in this matter. The whole question is expected to come under review during the Anglo-French conversations here next week.

Britain and other powers are interested in the fate of the Chinese Maritime customs because a large part of its revenue is pledged for service of China's foreign debts.

For decades foreign officials have held the highest posts in the customs service, although nominally a branch of the Chinese Government.

The head, or inspector general, always has been British. Sir Frederick Maze still is inspector general. Japanese, Frenchmen, Americans and others hold posts in the customs.

(Since conquering Shanghai the Japanese have obtained appointment of their nationals as adminstrative commissioner and revenue accountant in the Shanghai office of the customs and have announced they would place Japanese appraisers and examiners in the customs offices along the International Settlement and French concession waterfronts.

The Japanese contend that the surplus from the customs—that part not withheld for payment of foreign debts—shall not reach the Chinese Government, which would be able to use it for war purposes against Japan.

Japan has taken control of all Chinese communications facilities in the Shanghai area, including the International Settlement. This affects foreign wireless and cable companies, principally British, American and Danish.

Franco Demands Complete Victory; Spurns Mediation

PARIS, Nov. 27 (AP)—Havas, the French news agency, has published an interview with Spanish Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco in which he declared "I will impose my will by victory."

General Franco was considered thus personally to have put at rest the rumors of armistice negotiations which had arisen from the long lull in the civil war.

"I would refuse even to make contact" with the Republican Government, General Franco was quoted as telling the Havas correspondent at Burgos.

"I will win the war by arms," he declared. "I refuse to receive any proposition for mediation. I accept no compromise with the government at Valencia."

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 27 (AP)—The United States Embassy staff arrived from Valencia today to open the embassy here. The embassy moved first from Madrid to Valencia a year ago.

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Founder of 'Seeing Eye' Wins Award for Dog Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—The Elie Sheetz Trophy for outstanding service in establishing a greater public appreciation of the value of dogs was awarded today to Mrs. Harrison Eustis, president and founder of "The Seeing Eye," which trains dogs to guide the blind, at the silver anniversary show of the Kennel Club of Philadelphia.

"My being here tonight to receive the trophy," Mrs. Eustis declared in her address of acceptance, "has come about through the example of a dog. From 1914 to 1924 my German shepherd dog, Hans, so instructed me in the ways of his fidelity, sincerity, gaiety and sportsmanship, that there was nothing left for me to do but to set to work to learn what were the capacities of that wonderful creature which man calls dog.

"The first lesson was a definition in a dictionary. Never satisfied with the generally accepted meaning of the term 'instinct' as being some unintelligent force of habit, I found what I was looking for in a dictionary one well-remembered night. Instinct, it said, is animal sagacity. Taking tight hold of the term 'sagacity,' as implying intelligence, I started, and have been going ever since, with the growing conviction that we have only touched the fringe.

"The little we know has made it possible to inaugurate the service of guide dogs known as the 'Seeing Eye.' The instruction the dogs receive and apply has made possible the liberation of blind men and women throughout the United States. In the name of some 300 of these dogs wherever they may be tonight, curled up at their masters' feet or guiding them gaily in recreation after the day's work, I gladly accept this trophy."

"The Seeing Eye" was started in 1929 by Mrs. Eustis who, with a small group of technicians, gradually developed it into a school which now selects its students from all over the United States. During the next 12 months over 100 will graduate from the school, prepared to make their way in the world in competition with seeing people.

Contrary to popular belief, "The Seeing Eye" does not use specially bred dogs for its work, but the dogs that are selected and finally approved must meet rigid qualifications. Most of them are German shepherds—erroneously called "police" dogs—and they start to school at 14 months. After three months of education based wholly on kindness and reward for merit, the dog is fully qualified to guide a blind person under all conditions of traffic. The blind students come to the school and spend a month learning to direct and follow the dog's guiding.

The blind students at "The Seeing Eye" must also meet rigid qualifications. One of the first of these is a real desire for independence. They must also show exceptional promise for improvement and the records which many of them have made as lawyers, newspaper reporters, college students, and salesmen are evidence of their capacity if given independence.

Action Captured by Camera

David D. Duncan

A Fisherman Casts His Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—This striking action picture, entered by David D. Duncan, University of Florida, Coral Gables, Fla., in the Miami Daily News Amateur Snapshot contest, was awarded a $250 Class prize at the salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards. The salon was held in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society here.

Rains to Doom Dust Bowl, According to Forecaster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The drought period is gone and with normal rainfall predicted for all parts of the country, and a rising water table in the dust-bowl, 1938 should be an even better year for agriculture than 1937, according to Selby Maxwell, long-range weather forecaster here.

The drought will not be back for a long time, at least not until the 50's or 60's, he states, and all indications at present point to steadily improving conditions in the dry areas where water is again coming back into wells, springs, and ponds.

Mr. Maxwell makes his long-range forecasts from calculations based on the magnetic attractions of the sun, earth, and moon which he has found chiefly responsible for meteorological variations.

In addition to serving a large number of agricultural organizations, which he states rely on his predictions, his services have during the past year, spread to a wide variety of retail and wholesale businesses. His predictions are now being used by canners, milk dealers, grain houses, grain elevator owners, butter commissioners, shipping companies running excursion boats, a real estate dealer who buys and sells farm mortgages, department store owners, live stock men, and fur retailers who take and put furs in storage on his predictions.

Rain Well Distributed

Rain will be well distributed throughout the country in 1938, he states, but will be especially heavy in the western plains where it is most needed. February, March, and June will be the wet months there, he states, with rainfall conditions normal in the rest of the country. The east will get most of its moisture early in the spring, he advises, and although rain may be a bit deficient in the corn belt it will not be serious and won't burn crops. Farmers who had to work over time to get their plowing done because of heavy rains last spring have a normal plowing season ahead, he holds.

But before the spring planting season arrives, most of the country is in for a share of good old-fashioned winter weather, he predicts. December of this year will be cold in the eastern states and in the west, but moderate in the Mississippi Valley region, he predicts. Sub-zero weather is on the way for a good part of the country in January and February, he states.

February, he predicts, will be the coolest month of the year and will probably be a month of snow blizzards all over the country. The severe cold wave, he states, will extend down into Tennessee and most of the Mississippi valleys and may even reach the Carolinas.

Spring will be late in the Eastern states, where farmers should not be misled by a stretch of warm weather in March, for Mr. Maxwell's predictions point to heavy frosts along the Atlantic coast in April and May with conditions especially severe in the Carolinas. The Middle West, however, he states, will have an early spring and conditions on the Pacific coast will be normal.

Relief From July Heat

July heat in the eastern and Mississippi valley regions, will be broken by cool weather, he states, with temperature variations ranging some 20 degrees. Except for the lower Atlantic states and the far west most of the country will have a warm May and June. August except for the west will probably be the hottest month, and the fall of 1938 will probably be moderate, he predicts.

Mr. Maxwell does not expect severe floods again on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers but predicts floods during the coming year on the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red rivers. Since indications show that the next real heavy rains will not arrive until the fall of 1939 the next severe flood on the Mississippi he says will be in 1940, when he believes conditions may equal 1926 and the water may flood its deltas.

He also predicts tornados in March and April of 1938, probably more severe than those of 1937, in the western plains, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, the Dakotas, and Wisconsin. It will not be a severe hurricane year, however, he states.

Some of Mr. Maxwell's best clients are street car companies who want to know when an especially fair and warm day is due so they can put on extra equipment and men and when to prepare for blizzards and icy weather.

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Of All Things . . .

Those Busy Bees

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Approximately 40,000 bee miles of flight are required to obtain one pound of honey, the Department of Agriculture estimated.

A household bulletin dealing with honey said bees, carrying a pay-load of .0001 pound of nectar on each hiveward flight, must land on millions of flowers before they have enough to make one pound of honey.

Savings Mount Up

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—William C. Martin, whose average annual salary associates estimated at $2400, amassed an estate over a period of 55 years of $162,052, a probate court inventory showed today.

Mr. Martin was a steel company clerk for 33 years and later a city water department auditor.

"He was the savingest man I ever knew," said former city manager Daniel E. Morgan. "He systematically set aside parts of his modest earnings and invested the savings only in sound securities. He was one man whom the late depression barely touched."

Cavalry Keeps Horses

LONDON (AP)—The Royal Scots Greys, famous British cavalry regiment, celebrated its 256th anniversary with the assurance that it will keep its grey horses, red tunics and bearskin hats.

Mechanization of the British army had threatened to substitute tanks, overalls and steel crash helmets. The public protested, however, and the Scots Greys were saved at the last minute by War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha.

Although the present army belief is that steel is superior to horseflesh, officials agreed the Scots Greys might play an important part in the next war. They also noticed that when the Greys prance down the street, recruiting soars.

Youthful Travelers

NEW YORK (AP)—Accompanied only by an elder sister who has reached the venerable age of 2, Helen and Hertha Coelin, 4-months-old twins from Davenport, Iowa, were on the high seas today, bound for Europe.

The three babies, children of Henry A. Coelin, a worker in a Bettendorf, Iowa, foundry, will go to the home of their paternal grandfather in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany.

The twins, blue-eyed and slightly bored, answered routine questions of ship news reports with an occasional "goo" or a "ga,' but the elder sister, Anna Margareta, was considerably more articulate, and admonished the twins to "smile" when their pictures were taken.

Easy to Please

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Assistant Chief Harry Nestle of the Iowa highway patrol planned to pay liberally when a farm boy helped get his car out of the mud, but the lad spurned money.

"There is one thing you could do for me, mister," he ventured bashfully, "Let me hear your siren once."

Mr. Nestle obliged.

A Trifle Late

CHICAGO (AP)—A letter announcing the 1916 Chicago auto show with illustrations of electric models in vogue at that time was returned to the sender, the Walker Vehicle Company, almost 22 years after it was placed in the mail. The envelope bore the stamped notation, "addressee unknown at this address." Postal officials said the delay was a mystery to them.

Saxophones for Bagpipes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Scots, look to your bagpipes! A Scottish company inquired at the commerce department about opportunities for buying American saxophones for sale in Scotland.

Works of Homer, Horace Popular With Travelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—The traveling public's reading taste is improving, according to Thor Blair, Union station newsdealer.

He recently installed a stock of 300 classical and semi-classical books, and reports during the past summer his sales averaged 100 volumes per month. Homer's Odyssey and the works of Horace are some of the books which find a ready sale among tourists, he says.

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TURKEYS, extra fancy, selected, Northern stock	lb. 37c
Selected, Milk Fatted Chickens, 5 lb.-6 lb. av. wts.	lb. 39c
Boned Five Rib Roast	lb. 39c
Extra Fancy Native Hennery Eggs	doz. 55c
Native (Medium) Eggs	doz. 39c
N. Y. State Mild Cheese	lb. 29c
Extra Fancy Florida Oranges, doz. 19c, 29c,	
Indian River Grapefruit ...5-25c, 4-25c, 3-25c	
Selected Maine Potatoes, mesh pk. bags	32c
Extra Fancy Lge. Cauliflowers	ea. 19c
Mushrooms	lb. 39c
Mammoth Cluster Raisins	lb. pkg. 45c
Beechnut Tomato Juice, 12½ oz. tins, 3 for	25c
San Hi Ginger Ale and flavors, 32 oz. bottle (contents)	10c
Case of 12 (contents)	$1.15

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LaGuardia Plans Reorganization Of New York Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Far-reaching reorganization of the New York police department early next year has been decided upon by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, it was learned today. Members of the department will be ordered to take physical and mental tests and men who do not come up to the requirements will be retired.

The order affects particularly policemen who are 60 years or more old. These will be divided into groups according to their age and subjected to strict examination. Mayor LaGuardia said they intended to follow the system in use in the army and navy by which younger men are moved up in the service.

"It means that the road to promotion and higher pay becomes more open than it has been in the past," he said.

The Mayor added that the older men were quite reconciled to the change.

At City Hall and police department headquarters it was stressed that the order would not mean a shake-up in the department, but was designed to improve the morale of the younger men of the force, which is 19,594 men strong. Both the Mayor and Commissioner Valentine hold that if the younger men in the department understand that advancement depends on merit and that they have an opportunity to advance in rank without waiting for years for a promotion, the efficiency of the department will be greatly increased.

The resignation of Col. Harold Fowler as first deputy police commissioner at the end of this year was reported in high city administration quarters, where it was said that he would devote his attention to developing his interest in oil properties.

Library Exhibits First Editions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Pierpont Morgan Library treasures in the nineteenth century field of manuscripts, first editions and drawings by English writers and illustrators are on display in the library's exhibition rooms at 29 East Thirty-sixth street for the noliday period, ending Jan. 31.

Assembled entirely from Morgan shelves, the collection includes original autograph manuscripts of Keats, Shelley, Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning, Tennyson, Thackeray, Dickens, Byron and Scott, and in many instances the visitor may trace development of famous works from the first draft through the first edition.

One such notable evolution made available is that of Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh" from the first manuscript begun on Nov. 23, 1811, through the second draft, finished in 1815, to the final manuscript, completed in 1816, together with proof-sheets corrected by the author for publication, the first edition of the work and the original John Tenniel drawings for its illustrations.

Both original manuscript and first edition are shown of Keats' "Endymion" and "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer." There are also Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" manuscript and his "The Rose and the Ring" drawings; Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" and "The Cricket on the Hearth" manuscripts, and the unfinished "Weir of Hermiston" manuscript which Robert Louis Stevenson was writing when he passed on.

Other outstanding autograph items are Shelley's "Stanzas Written in Dejection Near Naples" and cantos one and two of Byron's "Don Juan;" Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese" in the first draft; Robert Browning's "Dramatis Personae," "Asolando" and "A Last Word to E. B. B.," which was published as "One Word More."

U. S. and Japan Explore Fisheries Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—All is not quiet on the northwestern front in the matter of what is known as the Japanese invasion of the salmon fisheries of Alaska. While action by American fisheries organizations is held in abeyance until steps are first taken by the Deparement of State, meetings and conferences are being held and resolutions adopted. Fishermen returned from the season's fishing, while they are agreed not to rock the boat at this critical juncture, are still vocal and active.

These fishermen are emphatic that something must be done about it, and soon, certainly before the 1938 season. They will wait for the Government, but let the Government not be too slow about it, they say. Their remedy is economic reprisal. Not only do they share in the general organized labor plan for boycotting Japanese goods but would go still farther in a refusal to load supplies to Japan.

A protest against the boycott program of Canadian and American labor unions was made recently by the Japanese Social Mass Party who accused the former of thereby "protecting the interests of capitalists, of acting as a storming party of capitalism, and of abandoning the rights of the working class."

The answer to this accusation is a reminder that by their submission to exploitation under oppressive conditions Japanese labor drags down the labor of the world. They are assured that the boycott is not against the workers of Japan but aimed at the imperialism which oppresses them and, through them, the enlightened labor of all nations.

Dates Back to 1930

The present fishing controversy dates back to 1930 when powerful floating canneries or mother ships from Japan with their auxiliary fishing boats came into Bering Sea and began fishing. They were in territorial waters outside the legal three-mile limit, and were allegedly fishing for crabs. But there was uneasiness from the start with a developing suspicion that they were also catching salmon.

The reasons against offshore salmon fishing, especially by nationals of another country are considered extremely vital. These fishermen catch the fish on their way toward the shore and up the rivers to spawn. This naturally depletes the run before it reaches the shore fisheries. By using superior gear, large nets and power boats they can easily "cork up" the shore fishing area. This, the Americans claim, was exactly what has been done by the Japanese on the Siberian coast. Beyond the jurisdiction of the coastal nation they cannot be regulated, and by intensive fishing could easily destroy the run in a short time. With the powerful ocean-bottom vacuum cleaning methods of the mother ship system they destroy immature fish and thus cut off the future supply.

Repeated protests against what American fishermen saw as encroachment upon their industry were made, but nothing was done about it until last season. Even then it was described as a "tempest in a teapot." But added proof and repeated protests brought an investigation by the Government and the matter is now in the hands of the Department of State for adjustment.

Photographed From Airplane

One of the most effective and certainly the most graphic proofs of salmon fishing by the Japanese was obtained from an airplane flying low over their boats. Among the passengers on the plane were H. B. Friele, packer, who chartered the plane; Harry Stuhr of the Alaska Fishermen's Union, and C. Chester Carlson of the Copper River and Prince William Sound Fishermen's Union, so that both operators and labor were represented. Photographs were taken and what were said to be positive proofs obtained of salmon being caught on a large scale. Nets "two miles long" were described, salmon were seen piled on the decks, and there was evidence of fish being processed on the mother ship.

Not only the Japanese but nationals from other countries have begun looking toward the fisheries in the territorial waters off Bristol Bay. Powerful Norwegian and English mother ships from the north Atlantic, having depleted the supply there through unrestrained exploitation, recently threatened to come into Bering Sea to fish. Being admonished to stay away, it is pointed out that they did stay away. This incident had much to do with awakening American leaders to the need of some restrictive measures.

One of the best authorities on Alaska, Edward W. Allen of Seattle, member of both the halibut and salmon International Commissions between the United States and Canada, says, "A few seasons of unregulated fishing—the Atlantic Ocean system of exploitation—applied to the supply carefully built up by the restrictions imposed upon the fishermen of Canada and the United States, will deplete these Pacific coast banks to the same sad conditions as those already stripped by the ruthless mother ship method."

Large Investment Involved

While fishermen of other nations may have legal right to fish in territorial waters, it is the moral right which is questioned. For years Washington, Oregon, California and British Columbia have conserved and built up their fisheries through research followed by regulation. Immense sums are spent annually on hatcheries, fish-runs, laboratory work and other conservation machinery. Fishermen are limited both as to type of gear and in time, in order not to over-fish and to allow for reproduction.

It is on this point that fishermen especially base their claims. They see themselves, allowed only small boats with a sail and limited to so many days a week, allowed only 900-feet gill nets, forced to compete with a high-powered off-shore fleet of vessels equipped to fish out there for months without access to the shore.

Proprietary rights to the fish are based still more largely upon the fact that fish which originate in a country belong to it. Representative Warren G. Magnusson of Washington, says, "It might well be advanced that the country which owns the spawning grounds owns the fish, and even though these fish may wander out to open sea for a period, such migration would not give any other country the right to confiscate them."

In a bill introduced in the House by Delegate Anthony J. Dimond of Alaska, provision is made to extend the three-mile limit to 12 miles. Arguments against this extension of the present three-mile limit are that it could be used by Canada to exclude other nationals from fishing off their coast. Furthermore it would not provide for the migrations of halibut.

Salmon Pack Valued At $25,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Juneau, Alaska

The final 1937 report from the Bureau of Fisheries relative to the season's salmon pack is 6,596,383 cases. At present prices the value of this pack is estimated between $24,000,000 and $25,000,000.

As usual, Bristol Bay, where the red salmon runs occur every year, yielded the largest output. There are 1,434,388 cases from this area. Of this amount 1,399,677 cases are reds. The remainder, consisting of 34,711 cases, are kings, chums and cohos.

The entire salmon pack, including all districts, fell below last year's report to the extent of 1,690,413 cases, or the difference between 8,288,796 and 6,596,383 cases.

Plan New Niagara Bridge

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 27 (CP)—Notice has been given of an application to the Federal Parliament at its next session for a bill to incorporate the "Niagara Falls Observation Bridge Company." A new bridge linking this Canadian City with Niagara Falls, N. Y., is proposed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — State Department officials here claim that satisfactory progress is being made toward an early settlement of the acute controversy which has developed over Japan's invasion of the Bristol Bay salmon fishing fields—an invasion which Pacific coast fishing interests have threatened to meet with vigorous retaliation against all Japanese shipping in Pacific ports.

What the character of this progress is, however, remains a closely guarded secret. The State Department is being more than normally secretive about the fishing controversy. It is carrying on negotiations with the Japanese Government—that much it admits. But it will disclose nothing as to the type of settlement which it has in view, nor the prospective time of the settlement.

The only direct evidence that the negotiations are proceeding as satisfactorily as claimed is that the Alaska Fishermen's Union took no action on Nov. 15, the date they had set as a deadline for punitive action if some settlement had not been reached by that date.

It is evident that the State Department has been able to persuade the labor leaders that enough is being done to justify a little more delay on the Pacific Coast.

Delicate Questions Raised

Delicate questions of international law are involved. Japanese fishing has been outside of territorial waters, and therefore legal according to old and established intempretations of international law. But Bristol Bay is comparatively shallow. The salmon runs which come up near the surface in that bay on their way to spawning beds in the Alaskan rivers are the product of careful supervision by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, and strict regulations governing the catch in American territorial waters.

According to best available information large floating Japanese salmon "canneries" have been taking advantage of this favorable condition by a combination of geography and American conservation and have been seriously depleting the "run." It is felt here that the Alaskan fishing interests have some ground for the contention that these salmon are to more than a usual degree the property of American interests and that there is a strong case to be made against unrestricted Japanese invasion even on the high seas. American conservation, involving limitations on American fishermen, has husbanded and built up a national resource. Has Japan the right to take unlimited advantage of this condition to the detriment of American interests?

Seal Industry

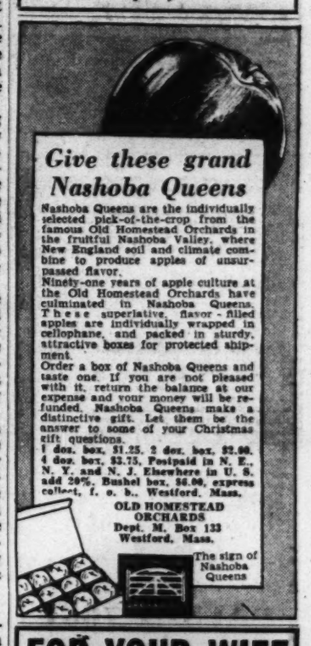
However, Japan's legalistic case is strengthened by concern over the Alaskan seal industry. Japan is party to an international convention under which the United States Government has rescued the seals from threatened extinction. It is intimated that if the Pacific Coast labor unions should retaliate against Japan over the salmon fishing question, Japan might retaliate in turn by denouncing the seal convention and embarking on wholesale destruction of these animals.

While the commercial importance of the seal is relatively small in comparison to the large Alaskan salmon industry, the State Department is extremely anxious to avoid a development of the controversy to the stage of reprisals. As yet it professes to be satisfied that the matter can be settled by compromise and that Japan will listen to reason.

Dixie Graves Presides Over Senate Session

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Senator Dixie Graves, wife of the Alabama Governor, presided over the Senate Nov. 24.

A messenger from the House appeared to announce a joint resolution and stumbled a bit with words before he decided to address her as "Madame President."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'Something New' For Films Urged

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 26 (AP)—Ernst Lubitsch today declared that if the movie industry ever wakes up to a great wasted opportunity, it can turn hisses for class "B" pictures, produced cheaply, into cheers.

"What are they like?" said Mr. Lubitsch. "Sour melodramas and rancid comedies. I'm sick of them.

"If it's a backstage musical, the star will turn her ankle and the curly-haired chorus girl will be her substitute.

"No football picture has been completed without a last-second touchdown.

"Instead of redoing the same hack stories it would involve no more expense to try new plots, new personalities, new directors.

"A program picture could become an artistic adventure instead of a collection of bromides."

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Wisconsin Ties Job Insurance And Placement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Judging by experience in Wisconsin, first state to adopt unemployment compensation, it is a good plan to tie up this service with the regular state employment office, according to a publication of Public Administration Service here.

The closer the two offices can be brought together, the more opportunity there will be to find jobs for men laid off in industry who are eligible for unemployment compensation, the report finds.

Wisconsin, now in its second year of complete unemployment insurance operation as 22 other states round out their first, correlates the two services even to the point of housing them in the same state and city offices. Its employment officials declare they have been able to place in jobs a considerable number of persons who would otherwise have been eligible for benefit payments. They have seen little evidence that workers prefer benefits to jobs, they say.

Asked whether the introduction of unemployment compensation has tended to submerge job-finding activities of the state, the officials said "no." On the contrary, unemployment compensation has made possible the opening of additional offices and a large increase in personnel.

Contrary to early fears that compensation terms might cause friction between management and men, the Wisconsin officials state that relations have improved.

Large numbers of employers have become acquainted with the offices, and the increase in the proportion of qualified workers registered has placed the service in a better position to satisfy employers' requirements. Employment statistics show that while private placements did not increase so rapidly in Wisconsin during 1936-37 as in the country as a whole, they had been at a higher level than in most states to begin with, and this level was raised during the year.

The report, compiled by the committee on social security of the Social Science Research Council, recommended that Wisconsin could make still greater strides in administering these two services if in the future it placed them under a single directing head.

Oregon Institutions 'In the Black' for 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—At least one branch of Oregon's Government will be free from any possibility of increasing burdens placed on State taxpayers. Dan J. Fry, State purchasing agent, has revealed the fact that all of the 11 State institutions supported by legislative appropriations will complete 1937 "in the black."

Mr. Fry said this condition was remarkable in view of marked increases in the cost of every type of commodity used in State institutions.

Government Gives Pacific Coast a Hint

"Modeltown"
FHA Enterprise Sponsored by San Diego, Calif., Council

Teachers Shade Romance of War In New Textbook

(Continued from Page 1)

brotherhood, and democracy. It will offer composition classes material to integrate current reading and to provoke discussion on problems of citizenship. Opinions from men and women making contemporary history are being gathered for social science classes so that students will understand international relations from the standpoint of economics, world trade, and world co-operation.

The United States must co-operate to prevent war and remove its causes, declared Clark M. Eichelberger of New York City, director of the League of Nations Association. The danger, Mr. Eichelberger pointed out, is that diplomatic defeats will weaken the majority forces of peace and diplomatic victories will strengthen the minority forces of war makers.

William Wattenburg of Northwestern University advocated courses in the analysis of newspapers and periodicals, going into who owns them and what other interests their owners represent, how publicity men operate, how newspapermen get their information, and how copy readers give editorial color to news accounts.

World Pride

Miss E. Louise Noyes of Santa Barbara, Calif., described how the Santa Barbara High School has developed world pride and understanding through a student-managed census of the racial heritages of the community, followed by a study of the backgrounds of the people represented, their social history, arts, literature, home life, science and invention, manners and customs. Miss Noyes said that the project has developed student interest, increase in understanding, pride in race on the part of those who had been tempted to conceal their foreign heritage, and a more sympathetic attitude on the part of American students toward those with backgrounds of other countries.

Seated in one of the parlors of the Hotel Statler delegates heard street cries, lullabies, work songs, and spirituals sung by the Negroes of a southern coastal town. The records were made by George W. Hibbitt of Columbia University for the collection which the council is assembling for classroom use in order that children may gain understanding of the tempo and rhythm of sections of the country and ideas with which they are unfamiliar. Other recent records have been made by Robert P. Tristam Coffin reading some of his own poems.

An indication of the "experience" factors which the council is attempting to build into the curriculum is the orientation program of the Sacramento, Calif., High School described by Miss Sara C. Ashby. Representatives of various departments of the school planned a course to give the incoming student some knowledge of the school environment, skills needed to develop his participation in the environment, future adaptability in the outside world, and acceptable personality. Units of work include instruction in self-knowledge, meeting social situations, parliamentary practice, study and budgeting of time, use of the library, and vocational information, followed in the second semester by courses in general English for those deficient in the fundamentals of reading and English usage, and electives in literature, oral expression, and creative writing.

A plan for streamlining the English language was presented by Dr. Walter V. Kaulfers of Stanford University. Dr. Kaulfers advocated teaching "a kind of shorthand" from early years in school, so that the student would be able to write down an idea as fast as he could think it out, a simple, uniform system of American spelling, and adaptation of foreign words in general English usage instead of "letting them go around in the same old clothes that they wore when they first came to this country as aliens."

Use of Recording

Harlen M. Adams of Menlo School and Junior College, Menlo Park, Calif., showed how the use in the classroom of a recording machine, a public address system, inter-room communication, and a dictating machine can develop intelligent thinking and effective expression for speech.

A novel kind of high school creative writing course was described by Miss Belle McKenzie of the West Seattle, Wash., High School. The class, open to senior students, is conducted by a pupil chairman with a teacher present as guide but not as dictator. No subjects are assigned, but the students are encouraged to write honestly about what they know. Papers are read and discussed by the class. Writing about their daily experiences and environmental problems, the students, Miss McKenzie said, "come to better adjustment with each other, the school, home, and community. They see through hypocrisy, platitudes, and propaganda. Awe for adults, celebrities, and superficial standards and successes dims, and confidence, courage and integrity take their place."

Children who are taught to read without being allowed to say the words aloud gain remarkable speed, said James E. McDade, former assistant superintendent of Chicago schools. Vocal or inner speech, he added, takes attention from the meaning of words and slows down progress considerably.

Dickens' Errors

In his original manuscripts Dickens made one error in usage to every 30 words, Dr. Janet Rankin Aiken of Columbia University reported to the council. Dr. Aiken urged more attention to popular usage and less effort to transform students into proof readers, saying that "perhaps grammar rules should be modified to conform more nearly to the usage of Dickens and of high school students."

Dr. Aiken announced that an extensive study of English usage will be made during 1938 and 1939 by Columbia University and Brooklyn College with the aid of WPA funds and workers. The study will take cognizance of current English usage, grammatical constructions in literary and colloquial use, and expressions now condemned which might readily be allowed.

The first reading list designed for elementary grade children to use themselves was presented to the council. The list appears without grade or age labels and each book has a conversational introduction designed to interest the child.

Best Literature

The best literature for America, said Dr. T. K. Whipple of the University of California, "is that which not only most heightens our energy but which also brings the whole man into play, into action, as a social being. More and more we have suffered from a race of solitary, will-less, do-nothing, unthinking heroes and writers. The process has reached its extremity in certain poets and characters who pose as lonely souls against the stars and suffer helplessly in a welter of emotion and imagination."

Francis Bosworth of the Federal Theater described the government projects in the field of drama and appealed to the teachers to stimulate student-writing of plays, with physics department working out lighting, the physical education department teaching movement, and the music department organizing experimental music accompaniment choral speech. The aim, he stated, should be not remembering but "reliving the theater in terms of today's world," since "the theater is an important factor in any social program that aims at the salvation of democracy."

Joseph Wood Krutch, who has returned to Columbia University after 20 years on the Nation, compared the journalist and the scholar, saying that at their worst they are at opposite ends of the pole, the poor journalist, knowing little and talking much and the poor scholar, knowing much and being able to express little.

Federal Housing Show Goes On Circuit in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A number of projects have been successfully completed by the Service Club Presidents Council of San Diego county, Clark Chamberlain, the first president, announces in a report of a half year's doings.

The organization, started last June by Mr. Chamberlain, to swing the support of this county behind the 1936 California Pacific International Exposition, is composed of the heads of 30 service and luncheon clubs in the nine cities of San Diego county. These presidents, representing some 2500 business and professional leaders, meet once a month.

The Council at present is working to have the various drives for Community Chest funds evenly spaced throughout the year. A. C. Acason, president of the Advertising Club, has succeeded Mr. Chamberlain in the presidency.

In reference to the Exposition, now ended, Mr. Chamberlain says:

"Last June it appeared that the people of this county were behind the Exposition, but were not showing the active interest required to make it a success. The people were not attending it as regularly as we believed they should. So, I called together the heads of the principal service and luncheon clubs of San Diego, Coronado, Chula Vista, National City, La Mesa, El Cajon, Escondidi, Oceanside and La Jolla."

He adds that when they understood the situation, they assured their help, through a plan of giving a person a free admission after he had attended the fair five times, public support was renewed, and under the plan, pledge cards were distributed.

Officials of the exposition gave the service club presidents a large share of credit for the increase in attendance after the pledge system went into effect.

After the close of the fair, the Council undertook sponsorship of the Federal Housing Administration's "Modeltown," which had been on display. Preparatory to showing the 56 model dwellings, around the Northwest, the Council asked service clubs to assist.

Mr. Chamberlain notes that these clubs did everything possible to make the traveling exhibit a success. More than 750,000 people, up to the time of its completing a stay in Tacoma, had seen it.

Labor Party Urges Wages Bill Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Members of the New York State delegation in the House of Representatives in Washington have before them an appeal by Alex Rose, state executive secretary of the American Labor Party, to give their active support to the passage of the wages and hours bill now before Congress.

Mr. Rose's plea was made directly to the legislators after he had been informed by Representative John O'Connor (D), of New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee, that the measure was meeting "cross currents that were not doing it any good."

"Passage of the wages and hours bill establishing decent industrial standards is of vital importance to labor," Mr. Rose said in his telegrams to the members of the New York delegation. "In the name of the American Labor Party I urge you to join the movement initiated by Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, to have this measure discharged from the Rules Committee for prompt action in this session."

1,285,150 Acres Given to Peasants

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Nov. 27

The agrarian department announced today that 1,285,150 acres of land in the State of San Luis Potosi had been distributed among 10,776 peasants to commemorate the recent thirty-seventh anniversary of the Mexican revolution.

Machine Poetry Is Frowned Upon By Tweedsmuir

TORONTO (CP)—Today's poets who attempt the role of propagandists are just as remote from "the great tidal stream of poetry" as were many "elegant poets" of another day who fabricated "pretty playthings in exotic forms of verse," Lord Tweedsmuir said in a Canadian Poetry Night address.

He noted "a tendency to forget about the masters or treat them disrespectfully." One reason for this was the fact that today "while there is an inordinate number of clever writers there is a remarkable and admitted dearth of great ones." Another was "the impatience, the natural impatience of our somewhat disintegrated youth."

"In their attitude to the great things of the past they have what is called in the jargon of today, an inferiority complex, with its inevitable converse, a superiority complex. They are perturbed by the spectacle of something beyond their compass and find consolation in affecting to despise it, like some Greek of the decadence who chipped away the nose of a marble statue in order to make the Goths laugh."

Again, "these iconoclasts," Lord Tweedsmuir said, are not as a rule very well educated and so have not the perspective acquired by wide knowledge of great literature. "But they feel acutely."

Technology in Rhythm

"So we find in our younger school of poets at home two interesting features. We live, they say, in a mechanical age, so they crowd their verse with technological phrases . . . Again they say we live in an age of social unrest, and unless a poet has on this point a direct message, a new gospel of social regeneration, he is a mere cumberer of the ground."

Lord Tweedsmuir felt a good deal of sympathy with their view. No great poetry could be deaf to the "still sad music of humanity." But to ask from it a narrow political or economic faith is to wrong its majesty. "What is proudly called 'Left-wing poetry' should often, to my mind, be properly described as 'half-baked poetry.'"

At an earlier time elegant poets like Austin Dobson were concerned with fabricating pretty playthings in exotic forms of verse. Lord Tweedsmuir termed the practice "a pleasant backwater, but one remote from the great tidal stream of poetry. But the poets of today are just as remote when, in capcophonous verse they attempt the role of progagandists."

Intelligent Comparison

He outlined two reasons why a people should live in close contact with the greatest in literature. The first had to do with shaping character and thought, the second with providing a standard of comparison against which present-day literature may be viewed.

"Every lover of poetry should be also a critic if he is to have full enjoyment of it, and the meaning of criticism is simply intelligent comparison," Lord Tweedsmuir said. "Before a man can be said to have developed a critical faculty he must have read the masterpieces and have had his memory stored with good literature. It seems to me that the chief defect of our criticism today is that the critics are so ignorant. They have read so little that they have no proper standards of comparison. Almost every week they discover a masterpiece in prose or verse."

"A friendly and generous spirit" is better than "perpetual denigration," but at the same time "too much critical complaisance is a danger, for it debases the critical currency."

Bar

(Continued from Page 1)

took special action to append to this resolution a new canon of judicial ethics adopted by the American Bar Association at its last annual meeting in Kansas City.

This canon declared:

"Proceedings in court should be conducted with fitting dignity and decorum. The taking of photographs in the courtroom during sessions of the court, or recesses between sessions, and the broadcasting of court proceedings are calculated to detract from the essential dignity of the proceedings, degrade the court and create misconception with respect thereto in the mind of the public, and should not be permitted."

This whole topic of courtroom procedure and the matter of newspaper and radio practice in courtrooms has rapidly become highly controversial since the Hauptmann case. On one hand, courts have thrown a large amount of the responsibility for "too much unseemly publicity" on the newspapers. On the other side, the newspapers have pointed to the judges in the individual courts and declared that it was the judge's responsibility, as competition between papers made it impossible for one paper to lag behind in obtaining all the news it possibly could in any method the court allowed.

It is expected in legal circles here that the action of the California bar may culminate in discussions and perhaps co-operation with the press in handling courtroom procedure.

Pennsylvania Develops State System of Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27 — Five recreational centers now being developed in Pennsylvania by the National Park Service are to form the nucleus of a state-wide park system, according to a program announced here today. Two of the recreational centers—one at Laurel Hill, in Somerset County, and the other at Raccoon Creek, in Beaver County—are near Pittsburgh.

The sites of the remaining three are Hickory Run, in Carbon County, near Wilkes-Barre; French Creek, in Berks County, near Reading and Philadelphia, and Blue Knob, in Bedford County, near Altoona. The Hickory Run site, containing about 13,000 acres, is the largest park. The Laurel Hill tract, with about 4000 acres, is smallest.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

regulation. Greater stability in stock dealings is his aim.

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan took his turn in donning the mantle of Republican leadership recently tried on by Mr. Landon and Mr. Hoover. In a "chart for recovery," presented from an "unpartisan standpoint," Mr. Vandenberg seeks repeal of the Social Security full reserve plan of $47,000,000,000, abandonment of the pending wages and hours bill, repeal of emergency presidential powers, co-operation with business, budget balancing and abandonment of "anti-constitutional activities."

★ ★ ★

Both Senate and House committees favored compulsory crop control features of the evolving farm bill, while the National Grange issued a 12-point program opposing farm regimentation.

Civil Service reform, before Congress as part of the executive reorganization bill, received an impetus from widespread public demand for action, as recorded in a series of articles in The Christian Science Monitor. The President entered more warmly into the fight for reform.

Civilian "recruiting" of officials trained for specialized professional work is another move toward efficiency.

★ ★ ★

Rising Sun

Troops of Rising Sun Land (literal translation of Japan's name), slosh ahead over marshy ground around Lake Tai in their drive inland toward Nanking from Shanghai. From Tokyo come reports of Japanese willingness to discuss peace. How much peace, and how much mere cessation of hostilities at heavy Chinese cost, is not disclosed.

Meanwhile at Shanghai the new status of Japan as successor by conquest to China's former position was urged by Japanese. Britain on Friday instructed her Ambassador at Tokyo to register a claim for consultation with Britain on any changes proposed in the Chinese customs. These revenues have been earmarked for years to help defray China's foreign indebtedness. Britain is heavily represented among the bondholders.

One step of recognition for Japan in customs affairs was won this week. A Japanese, Yoshisuke Akatani, became Administrative Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai. Sir Frederick W. Maze, British Inspector General of Chinese Customs, appointed him.

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Seizures

Japan ended the week by seizing control of all communication facilities formerly held by the Chinese Government. That Government, still protesting its undying resistance to the aggressor, began to set up new headquarters in Chungking, far inland, nearly on the border of southern Tibet.

Japan also opposed purchase by others of commercial rights from Chinese. Monopoly in China is her obvious aim.

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At Brussels, the Nine-Power Conference adjourned Monday with a statement on the necessity for upholding international law.

Japanese exports to the United States gained $35,758,000 during the first nine months of this year, compared with last. Costa Rica, Central American republic, is considering further restriction on Japanese imports. Japan and India have extended their trade pact.

Japanese plan North China puppet State: Page 1.

★ ★ ★

Franco Recognized

Hungary disclosed this week that she had recognized Gen. Francisco Franco, Spanish Insurgent chieftain, and supposed this stand was generally known.

Britain, while denying that the move meant recognition, has named a trade agent, Sir Robert Hodgson for duty in Insurgent Spain.

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Chautemps Wins

Premier Chautemps of France won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, 399 to 160, as the Cagoulards, or "Hooded Men," raised the specter of a plot against the state. The premier was also upheld, 521 to 4, in his compromise on wages for state employees, breaking a deadlock that strained his People's Front Government.

French police claimed to have suppressed a Monarchist plot. The Court of Cassation, highest French tribunal, confirmed a lower court order for the trial of Col. François de la Rocque on charges of reconstituting the outlawed Croix de Feu, fascist Fiery Cross.

★ ★ ★

Belgian Cabinet

At least a temporary breathing spell for Belgium came in formation of a Cabinet by Gen. Paul Emile Janson of the Liberal Party.

★ ★ ★

Britain and France found themselves driven closer together by results of Viscount Halifax's visit to Berlin. Reichsführer Hitler's apparent demands for a free hand in central Europe proved too strong for Britain.

Premier Mussolini took over the African colonial portfolio in a shake-up of the Italian Cabinet.

Dominion status for the Philippines, rather than full independence, entered lively discussion in the Islands. The press is divided. The United States Supreme Court on Monday over-ruled the new Supreme Court of the Philippine Commonwealth, voiding the Escheat Act.

Brazil completed the formalities of its debt suspension.

Influence of Stalin's "Home Town" declines: Page 2.

Studious Legislator Gets on 'Honor' List

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 27 (AP)—Representative Maury Maverick is an "honor" student. St. Mary's University honor roll, released by the registrar's office, showed him as one of 16 students to win a place on the roll for the first half of the fall term.

Representative Maverick attended classes at the university during the recent recess of Congress, studying economics and government.

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There are gifts for everyone this year at Manton's. The new Men's Store is open, and every other Department has been greatly enlarged. We suggest that you start Christmas shopping early! "IT'S SMART TO BE THRIFTY."
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When calling for Finney's famous Home Made Cakes inspect the tempting array of foods in the Delicatessen Department.
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Closing of Brookwood Ends Labor Experiment

(Continued from Page 1)

was being pushed about by an outsider, and didn't care for such direction.

Besides, the school's two directors were more or less amateurs in trade unionism. Neither came up through the common union experience. The first was a former clergyman who had participated in the Lawrence, Mass., textile strike of 1919, becoming an organizer for the union, and then a member of its executive board. He was placed in the presidency of Brookwood on its founding in 1921.

The second was a one-time Y. M. C. A. teacher who, it is said, was a member of the teachers' union.

"Man in a Hurry"

The initial college head is described by men who worked with him as a "man in a hurry," who then felt that neither the church, labor or education was going fast enough. When he insisted that Brookwood make an alliance with an organization which later turned communistic and still later disappeared, his own faculty voted him out. He subsequently became for a time a communist of the Trotzky wing.

His successor got the college back into the more regular ways of labor, where observers felt it was doing a more normal work.

In its first epoch the college catered to a hard-fisted labor movement in such a way as to alienate most of the people it was designed to serve. In its later era it collided with success in seeing some of its major aims catch hold, but this looks accidental. The C. I. O. would have been born had Brookwood never taught industrial unionism. The college's other special goals still seem remote.

400 or 500 Graduates

For all that, Brookwood's influence is not finished. It has between 400 and 500 graduates, and half, it is estimated, are in posts of labor responsibility as organizers or officers of local groups. Many are particularly active in workers' education. As they move up in union office, they may become more important in policy making.

Whatever may be said in criticism of the school, its friends hold that it has made some definite educational contributions. It found out how to teach workmen transplanted from factory to the classroom for a long college course. It learned that teaching methods had to be very informal, that there must be much discussion and little lecturing—and lots of work.

"Brookwood has sent out some very helpful men and women," comments a friendly critic. "It has also sent out some half trained people not so useful. Its graduates are all over the country and in many labor organizations. On the whole they have done a good job.

"Some have had their enthusiasm for the school's social doctrines subdued and have not continued in all its teachings."

Other Labor Colleges

Two other labor colleges remain—a much less pretentious one at Mena, Ark., called Commonwealth College, which also is credited with devotion to a "workers' world," and a still smaller one, Highlander Folk School, in the mountains of Tennessee.

No stranger location for a college dedicated to organized labor, picket lines and the class struggle could be devised than that of Brookwood here at Katonah.

Forty-nine miles out of New York, this little town seems utterly dissociated from factory, industry, and battalions of labor.

A small lake runs by the station. The stores are few. But even so the town is not pastoral enough for the college. It is hidden among the woods two miles from the railroad. The route finally leaves the winding cement road to take a stony lane past a barn, rising gradually uphill through trees and bushes with no sign of a dwelling—until at length one or two appear, and then a large white colonial-style house.

Its six tall, thin columns, two stories, wings on either side, and red slate roof make a mansion and Brookwood.

Out of sight at the rear, a typical dormitory supplies the single schoollike feature. Its small rooms are light and give a lovely woods view. Down to the left across a small swimming pool, made by damming up a brook, a smaller house multiplies the dormitory facilities. Behind it stretches the pleasant cottage home of the director. Almost out of sight on the hill above hides a handsome stone faculty house. A few other cottages, are located here and there among maple trees sometimes four feet thick.

Generosity of Minister

The college was built here because of the generosity of the Rev. William Fincke and his wife. They had built the colonial house, had become interested in progressive education, and for two years had experimented with a progressive school. The Presbyterian minister had been connected with working-class churches, had come in touch with several strikes, and grew deeply sympathetic with labor leaders and their cause.

Just at this time, following the World War, there was much concern about the further education of workers, because of the great expansion of trade unionism during the war. For the Finckes it was a natural step from progressive education to workers' education. They deeded their home for "labor's training school," which was to be a "function of labor's struggle to attain its ends," as their son describes the purposes of the foundation.

Contributions from liberal sources did most of the financing of the school. The dormitory, for instance, was a gift. The property today covers 52 acres and is said to be worth between $50,000 and $100,000.

The school could handle about 35 fulltime students, usually equally apportioned between men and women. At its peak it had 30 persons on its staff, including teaching and extension workers.

Course Shortened

From 1921 to 1928 the course ran two years of eight months, students often spending the summer in the field. When strikes began to be frequent in 1928 and the college found that the best timber could not stay two years, the course was cut to eight months.

This past year consisted of six months of academic work in residence, plus two and a half months on the road with a "labor chautauqua" put on by the school, mostly before union audiences. The feature this year was a playlet, "Sit-Down," written at the school as a result of the automobile strike. It was given in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and as far west as the automobile section in Wisconsin.

The aims of the touring caravan were to advertise Brookwood and to promote its ideas.

The average age of students was 25 or 26. Some were younger, others nearly 40. The school did not get the man who had been a labor leader for as long as 10 or five years, it was found, but usually the young man or woman, new at leadership, though perhaps not new in the labor movement.

In recent years the college added short courses in the summer, running week-ends and for three weeks. It made a feature of labor dramatics.

Students helped to pay their way by working at the school.

Politics in Relief Spending, Colby Says

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27 (AP)—Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state in the Woodrow Wilson cabinet, in an address Nov. 22 said he thought "it is not an exaggeration to say that a large percentage of our expenditures for relief can be put down as a 'racket.'"

He spoke at the 75th anniversary meeting of the founding of the Union League of Philadelphia.

"The expenditure for overhead," Mr. Colby said, "which means for hangers-on and undeserving people with political claims upon the Administration; the frank distribution of relief funds for what virtually amounts to vote-buying; the refusal of the Administration to permit a practical census of the unemployed, and those entitled to relief, lest the pretext for wasteful and self-serving expenditure be lost; the use by the political managers of the Administration of the promise of relief or the withdrawal of it as a means of coercing votes, constitutes a scandal of unprecedented proportions."

Speaking on "some aspects of constitutional government in the United States," Mr. Colby criticized the Administration as he did in the last national campaign.

It's 'Poi..per' in Any Language

Courtesy "Newsboy World"; © Belfast Telegraph; © Herald Feature Service, Melbourne

Above—Newsboys of Japan
Below—In Australia

Shanghai, Where News Is Born
Taken Before the Present War Began. This Picture Records a Calm Now Broken
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Above—Calling Belfast News
Below—Mexico City Newsboy

"Paper, Mister?"

News is news, and newsboys equally keen merchants of it wherever the sun catches them as never-sleeping cables and radio shuttle messages over a world half awake and half asleep.

Tokyo acts; Moscow hums with the news in less than an hour. China acts; Geneva kiosks bustle.

In any tongue, under all skies, without regard to race, color, or costume, what would the modern world be without newsboys, many of whom have gone on to turn boyhood salesmanship into a wide variety of adult services in business and to the state?

Britain Clearing Up Depressed Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

vides "standard factories" which may be rented by blocks or units; also "nest factories" in blocks of seven intended for the small man starting business. Though only established in January, 1937, the "Estate" has already received more than 200 inquiries. It is hoped that ultimately it will employ 20,000 workers.

Variety of Industry

Owing to the success of the estates in South Wales, Lancashire, Durham and Scotland, a trading estate is to be set up in Cumberland. This will be distinctive in that it will be distributed in small zones all over the county.

The object of such facilities is to correct the southward trend of light industry. All the great British industrial areas have extensive local markets for products of general utility.

It is considered essential that these areas should have a greater variety of industry. In many cases it is impossible to re-employ men in the great basic industries such as coal-mining and ship-building owing to the state of international trade and to the fact that many mines have been worked out.

The victims of these circumstances must be absorbed by new industries.

Reconstruction Association

To help to finance new industries starting in depressed areas the Special Areas Reconstruction Association, known as "Sara," was established.

This will advance up to £10,000 to sound firms with a certain financial backing.

The Commissioner for the Special Areas has power to make grants respecting rent, rates and income tax to new concerns being established in a "Special Area."

By the Special Areas (Amendment) Act, passed by Parliament last spring the commissioner is authorized to make grants in remission of rent, rates and income tax to owners of factories in the areas.

Empire Exhibition

To attract industry to Scotland, Glasgow is preparing its British Empire Exhibition which is to be opened in May 1938. Much is expected from this exhibition owing to the financial success of all previous exhibitions held in Glasgow.

Housing of Workers

An important problem which arises when new factories come to a region is the housing of the workers.

Liverpool has been very active in re-housing its slum-dwellers, but this often produces hardships owing to the increased distance from home to work. To minimize this hardship coordination of transport services is being considered. It is pointed out that it may be more economic to run a bus service at a loss than for the housing authority to spend large sums on sites near industrial centers.

Attractive houses, blocks of flats and shops have been built by the Liverpool Housing Committee. The estates have numerous amenities including swimming pools, recreation grounds, children's playgrounds, libraries, cinemas and community centers.

Restoration

The essence of most recent proposals is restoration of industry rather than transference of population.

Only in the long narrow valleys of South Wales, such as the Rhondda, where there seems no possibility of carrying on any industry but coal-mining, is there any general acceptance of the necessity of a gradual desertion of the district.

Various Methods Used In Tackling Problem

The British Government in its efforts to rehabilitate the "depressed areas" of South Wales and the northern counties and to stem the flow of industries to southern sites is spending nearly £85,000,000 in new projects according to the report issued by Sir George Gillett, Commissioner for those areas.

Many plans for coping with the problem are being tried, such as remission of taxes to new factories locating in the areas, the provision of financial backing for prospective industries as well as extensive settlement work for the workers—200,000 of whom are still on the unemployed list. Yet the combined efforts have still only touched the fringe of the whole problem.

How this huge and almost unprecedented task is being tackled by national and local authorities is described in a survey recently conducted by a Monitor representative.

Parks

One of the most attractive proposals for bringing money to the depressed areas is the formation of national parks.

Each of the "Special Areas" is near a district world-famous for natural beauty: the castles and mountains of South Wales, the Lake District of Cumberland, the Highlands of Scotland, the hills and dales of Durham.

It is suggested that large portions of these districts should be preserved for the nation, and holiday camps and youth hostels set up in them. They would thus be a permanent source of revenue to the regions.

State Services

Within the last year a new humanizing influence has appeared in State services.

The Unemployment Assistance Board makes grants to needy individuals.

Settlements have been established by voluntary effort. Workers in these live among the unemployed and come into continuous contact with them.

Many settlements run occupational centers where men learn to develop hobbies and interests and help themselves by making and mending furniture and clothing.

The Unemployment Committee of the Lord Mayor of Manchester maintains an orchestra of some fifty unemployed professional musicians which plays regularly in the lunch hour on Fridays at the Manchester Town Hall.

Co-operation between such organizations, settlements and other voluntary organizations is effected by the National Council of Social Service in London.

This council provides facilities for consultation among the organizations. It calls conferences for the interchange of experience and ideas and sets up groups for enquiry and co-ordination. It also promotes and helps new voluntary movements.

Co-operation between state and voluntary enterprise is also fostered by the council.

The Government maintains Training Centers to train men from the Special Areas, Lancashire and elsewhere, for skilled employment. Practically every man who completes a course satisfactorily is assured of employment at the end. In 1936 courses were completed by 10,693 men.

In order to make unemployed men with little chance of work so far as possible self-supporting the Land Settlement Association has transferred families from the distressed areas to small holdings.

It is said that miners in general take well to farming as many of them have cultivated allotments.

Alaska Liquor Rule Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska — One of the major recommendations made by the recent session of the United States Grand Jury of the First Division, held in Juneau, was that the officials in charge of law enforcement be stricter in their check up of liquor violations, and that municipalities pass more drastic regulations regarding the sale of liquor in beer halls, that is "if" these places were allowed to continue in operation. The recommendation on this issue reads as follows:

"It has come to our attention during the examination of witnesses before this Grand Jury for violation of the laws that the greater part of these violations are brought about through the over indulgence in liquor, and we recommend that all law enforcement authorities exercise greater vigilance in combating this evil, and that the officers in charge of the enforcement of these regulations vigorously prosecute the licensee to the extent of revoking their licenses. We further recommend that, if beer halls are allowed to continue and dancing allowed therein, in incorporated cities, that city councils pass more drastic regulations governing the sale of liquor and to protect society from this condition."

Other recommendations from this body that funds should be made available for and improvement of the federal jail; that jurors' fees be reinstated to the former price of $5 a day and witnesses to $4 a day; and that the solicitation of funds from clerks, officials, and other employees in government service for the sake of presents to superior officers be stopped.

Know What the Farm Bill Means? Here Is Something to Help You

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Here are thumbnail definitions of terms used in the Senate farm bill:

Parity prices—Prices which would give farm commodities purchasing power they possessed between 1909-14, a period in which, government economists say, the relation between agricultural and industrial price levels was fair.

Compulsory production control—Power placed in the Government, or a fixed majority of farmers acting through the Government, to compel individual farmers to grow or market smaller crops when price-depressing surpluses accumulate.

Voluntary control—Right of the individual farmer to adhere to or ignore acreage and marketing adjustment programs. Cash and other benefits would be given those who comply.

"Ever-normal" granary—A system of storing crop surpluses in good years for release on the market in years of short crops, the objective being stabilization of supplies and prices to benefit both growers and consumers.

Commodity loans—Funds advanced to farmers by the Government on their crops. Their objective is to support prices and to finance farmers who withhold surpluses from the market so as to prevent them from depressing prices. Crops stored for collateral would become the "ever-normal" granary.

Marketing quotas—The amount of any crop which a farmer might sell without subjecting himself to penalties.

Penalty taxes—Levies that would be made against farmers who sold in excess of their marketing quotas.

Processing taxes—Levies placed on the process of changing raw farm commodities into products for consumer use, that is, wheat into flour, hogs into chops and bacon, etc. They usually are paid by the consumer.

Benefit payments—Payments to farmers who comply with government farm programs. Under the old AAA such payments were financed by processing taxes.

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Tax Revision Action Held Doubtful at This Session

(Continued from Page 1)

to strengthen mass purchasing power.

Instead, the federation advocated that the Federal Government and private industry work together to:

Maintain wages and employment at the highest possible level and avoid wage cuts.

Raise wages in any industry where sustained demand and profitable operations make such a step possible.

Stimulate production and employment in heavy industries by proceeding with plans for plant expansion and purchase of new equipment and by encouraging building.

Prepare for prompt payment of unemployment compensation which begins in January in 22 states.

Promote business confidence.

Improve relations between employers and employees.

"Temporary Check"

The present business decline was diagnosed in the federation's monthly survey as a "temporary check on our progress toward larger production volumes and higher standards of living while business waits for accumulated supplies to be bought off.

"Whether it will be of long duration depends to a very important degree on our ability to maintain buying power close to its present levels so that inventories of clothing and household supplies may be quickly consumed and a strong market provided for durable consumer goods such as homes and automobiles," the survey said.

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RCA Company Elects McGrady as Director

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—The election of Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, as a director of the RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J., was announced yesterday by David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. McGrady, who gained prominence as a government "trouble shooter" in labor disputes, resigned from his federal post last September to become director of labor relations for RCA. Within a month he negotiated a contract with the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, covering the 10,000 employees at the Camden plant.

Nest of Eagles—One Hatching

Front Row (Left to Right)
Center Row (Left to Right)
Rear Row (Left to Right)

OAKLAND, Calif.—The unusual accomplishment of 12 Boy Scouts in a single troop attaining Eagle rank, highest award of rank of the Boy Scouts of America, before a single session of the Oakland Boards of Court of Honor, was announced yesterday by Superior Judge Frank M. Ogden, who presided at the Bench of Honor. All of the Scouts are members of Troop 8, San Leandro, which is sponsored by the San Leandro High

Tammany Is Held Under Tight Rein By 'P. R.' Voting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—The election of at least one woman to the new City Council appeared certain today when returns from the fifty-fifth count in Brooklyn placed Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle sixth on the list of councilmanic candidates in the proportional representation tally. Brooklyn will have nine members of the Council, and indications today were that at least the first six on the list were certain of election. They were:

Louis Hollander (American Labor Party), 63,628 votes; William M. McCarthy (D), 62,568; Andrew B. Armstrong (American Labor), 55,745; John Cashmore (D), 45,907; Albert D. Schanzer (D), 45,788, and Mrs. Earle (Fusion), 45,841.

The three standing next highest in the count are Anthony J. Di Giovanna (D), 43,685; Joseph T. Sharkey (D), 39,789; Abner C. Surpless (R), 39,162.

Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Cashmore, Mr. Schanzer, Mr. Di Giovanna and Mr. Sharkey are organization Democrats.

Mrs. Earle was a member of the Charter Commission which fathered the proportional representation system of electing the Council and was endorsed by the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee and other independent groups.

Count Nearly Completed

Only three more counts are necessary in Brooklyn, and Charles Poburny, Republican director, said he hoped it would be completed late today.

The count in Queens was completed late yesterday, resulting in the election of Alderman James A. Burke, an independent Democrat, who ran without party designation; Hugh Quinn and William N. Conrad, organization Democrats; Charles Belous, candidate of the Fusion Party with American Labor Party affiliations, and John M. Christiansen, Republican.

Mr. Burke and Mr. Conrad are both insurgent Democrats and indications today were that they might hold the balance of power when the council is organized. Mr. Burke sought the Democratic nomination for Queens Borough President and is prominent in the faction there which is opposed to the county leadership of James C. Sheridan. Mr. Conrad, who was originally named as a councilmanic candidate of the Sheridan, or regular, Democratic faction, later broke with the organization and supported the group headed by James A. Roe, of which Mr. Burke also is a member.

Neither Mr. Burke nor Mr. Conrad would say today whether they would vote with the organization Democratic members of the council or would act independently.

"I believe in organization, but not as it now stands in New York," Mr. Burke, who in the past has cooperated with Mayor LaGuardia in major city legislative measures, added. He said that 42 bills he had sponsored had been signed by the mayor.

Three Boroughs Finished

The Queens count completes the election of Council members in three boroughs; the other two being Manhattan and Richmond. In the Bronx, which will elect five councilmen, the count is being held up because of fraud charges.

Voting machines will be used in the next election under the proportional representation system, it was indicated today, when a letter by S. Howard Cohen, president of the Board of Elections, to the International Business Machines Corporation was made public. Mr. Cohen said he understood the corporation had perfected an improved type of proportional representation voting machine and asked for full information.

Praise of the result of the councilmanic election was voiced by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Citizens' Union, in a radio address last night.

Dr. Schieffelin said that in view of the fact that the Board of Aldermen was almost entirely Tammany, friends of reform hardly dared hope that proportional representation would cut the hall's membership in the city's legislative body by as much as 50 per cent. The result, however, he said, had been to give an almost equal representation. Tammany, therefore, he held, would not now be able to block Mayor LaGuardia's program.

"When we compare this result with the overwhelming Democratic machine majorities in all the recent boards of aldermen and in the city delegations to the State Assembly elected this very fall," he added, "it becomes evident that it would not have been possible without proportional representation."

Dr. Weglein Named Head Of Educational Group

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 27 (AP)—Dr. David E. Weglein, superintendent of schools, Baltimore, Md., was elected president of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools yesterday at the opening of the fifty-first annual convention. He succeeds David A. Robertson, president of Goucher College.

Other officers elected were: Harold A. Ferguson, principal of Montclair (N. J.) High School, vice-president; George William McClelland, University of Pennsylvania, re-elected secretary; Stanley R. Yarnall, principal of Germantown, Penna., Friends' School, re-elected treasurer.

Roman Catholic Priests Are Arrested in Mexico

VERA CRUZ, Mex., Nov. 27 (AP)—Three priests were arrested here today on charges of violating Vera Cruz state's anti-religious laws against which Roman Catholics conducted a "peaceful rebellion" last February.

The Rev. Raymundo Lopez was accused of officiating at a wedding before the couple had been married by a civil service. The Rev. Jose Garcia and the Rev. Prudencio Ortiz were charged with conducting services without licenses. The office of the state attorney general directed that they be fined.

Saw Underground

Henry L. Doherty
President, Cities Service Company, New York

Medal Awarded For Discoveries In Oil Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Award of the Anthony F. Lucas gold medal to Henry L. Doherty, president of Cities Service Company, was announced yesterday by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

The citation recognizes "distinguished achievement in improving the technique and practice of finding and producing petroleum." The award was made on recommendation of a committee of 15 leaders in the petroleum industry under the chairmanship of John R. Suman, vice-president of Humble Oil Company. The only previous recipient was J. Edgar Pew, of Sun Oil.

Mr. Doherty is universally credited by engineers as being the first to recognize the importance of gas dissolved in oil as it lies in the pool, to the whole operation of drilling a field and recovering the oil efficiently and economically.

"The most important discovery in this connection that I have made," Mr. Doherty wrote in 1925 to Hubert Work, chairman of the Federal Oil Commission, "is the fact that the oil as it exists under ground, and as an undisturbed pool, is in a vastly different condition from the oil after we have raised it from the pool and placed it in our tanks. I had our engineers construct experimental apparatus to test out this theory, and we found there is a most startling reduction in viscosity and also a great reduction in surface tension."

The results of Mr. Doherty's experiments were surprising to all concerned, in that they showed that gas dissolved in crude oil, at temperatures and pressures comparable to those existing in natural reservoirs, so increased their ability to flow, that oils thick as molasses, were rendered as fluid as kerosene and even, in some cases, as gasoline.

And Strawberries Raised on the Side

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MORGAN, Colo.—One of the largest amounts of farm produce ever raised on a small tract of land in Colorado was raised this summer by Henry Feyerherm, a rancher living 15 miles southwest of this city.

On three acres of land he raised 83 bushels of Irish potatoes, 72 pounds of sweet potatoes, 80 bushels of tomatoes, more than 2000 ears of sweet corn, 25 bushels of field corn, 384 pounds of cucumbers, 55 pounds of yellow wax beans, 230 pounds of pinto beans, 240 pounds of white navy beans, 40 pounds of soup beans, 10 pounds of huckleberries, 430 pounds of watermelons, 400 pounds of cantaloupes, 100 pounds of large squashes, 12 bushels of small squashes.

Besides this great amount of farm produce, there was a strawberry patch 20 by 40 feet in one corner of the three-acre tract which produced more than 100 quarts of fine berries.

This tract of land was cultivated three times and irrigated three times from an irrigation well near it. The value of all the farm produce raised on this small tract was $300, a return of $100 per acre.

Hitler at Première Of 'Lost' Concerto

BERLIN, Nov. 27 (AP)—The legendary "lost" D-flat violin concerto of Robert Schumann had its world première today, 84 years after it was composed.

The audience, including Reichs Chancellor Hitler, was deeply impressed with the lyrical romanticism of the solo parts played by Der Führer's favorite violinist, Georg Kulenkampff, accompanied by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

The concerto, which was radiocast over a world-wide hook-up, was lost when Schumann was sent to a sanatorium for the last two years of his life. The Prussian State Library acquired the original manuscript in 1907, agreeing the first performance would not take place until the composer's centenary. The clause was finally rescinded.

Children's Jury Approves Mural Of 'Mother Goose'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Children still recognize and love Mother Goose no matter how modern may be the artist's conception of her.

This was proved here this week when six children from the public schools served as a "jury" to determine whether a Mother Goose mural painted on the walls of the new district sanitorium by a WPA artist should be blotted out.

George C. Ruhland, district health officer, ordered the work removed, describing it as "grotesque" and of an "unfortunate modern trend."

Miss Bernice Cross, WPA artist, stoutly defended the painting as a "fantasy" in keeping with the fantastic nature of the Mother Goose tales.

Whereupon District Commissioner George E. Allen stepped in and asked that a jury of schoolchildren be allowed to decide whether the painting pleased them.

Six youngsters, unaware of their important role, were taken to the sanitorium by Miss I. M. Lind, director of elementary instruction here. Their responses were taken down by a stenographer.

All the children recognized at once such old friends as Old King Cole, Humpty Dumpty, Little Boy Blue and the Cow That Jumped Over the Moon. The only child who expressed any distaste for the picture was one who commented on the way home, "I didn't really like it because it was crowded. I don't think they ought to have tried to put so many stories in such a small space."

After the test, the mural was ordered to stand.

Buenos Aires Avenue Has Parking Space Beneath Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—President Justo has inaugurated Buenos Aires' handsome new Neuve de Julio avenue, large crowds congregating around the obelisk from which he performed the act. The new city highway, when completed, will be more than 30 squares long. It is not yet possible to compute the final cost but it may be as high as 400 million pesos. This includes expropriation values, which have not all been assessed.

The inauguration act by President Justo only related to the section from Viamonte street to Bartolomé Mitre, including underground parking accommodation for 1000 automobiles, which it is proposed to finish before Christmas. Stores and publicity bureaus will be included in the underground facilities, with two subways for pedestrians under the Plaza d la Republica.

The Neuve de Julio avenue was first planned in 1889, nearly half a century ago. The final scheme was drawn up in 1911. Legislative requirements, especially regarding expropriation and valuation, postponed construction. Loans are being floated as the sections progress.

It is claimed by Argentines that Neuve de Julio is the world's widest avenue. It includes several garden sections in its total width of 450 feet. Many landmarks, like the Comedia and Buenos Aires theaters, have already disappeared to make way for the city artery. Some of the underground garages are regarded as excellent bomb-proof shelters in case of war.

171,401 Get Age Pension

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 27 (CP)—National old age pensions were being paid to 171,401 persons in Canada on Sept. 30, according to a finance department summary in the November Labor Gazette.

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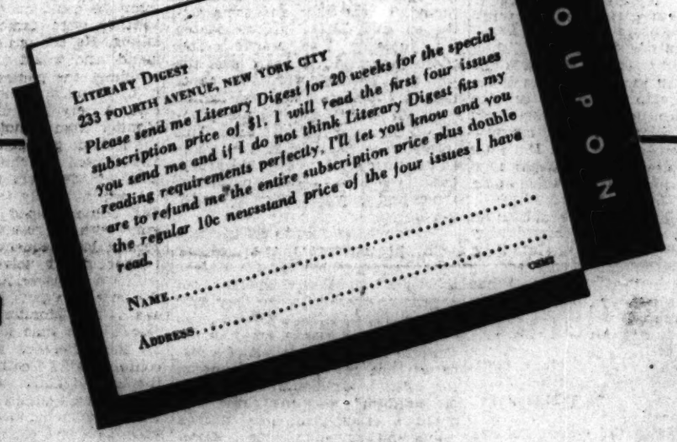
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Saving Our Schools
Forty-seventh of a Series

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The use of radio in the public school classroom is still in its pioneer stages. In the school systems extensively employing this teaching medium, the keynote is experimentation. The writing of radio lessons, the methods of using them, the type of material lending itself to radio teaching, all are still under the fire of testing and inquiry and any understanding of the progress being made must of necessity take these facts into consideration. New techniques must be evolved, adaptations within the classroom, especially as regards flexibility of school curriculums, must be made.

"To adapt the radio to the classroom is no simple task," said Miss Agnes Samuelson, Iowa State Superintendent of Education, in a report to the Sixth Annual Institute for Education by Radio. "Its use as a tool of instruction is not as easy as turning on the dial. The problem of fitting it into existing procedures and of correlating it with working programs is extremely complicated." But of the use of radio in interpreting the schools to the public she goes on to say, "To those of us who are trying to hold education level in these days of turmoil, it offers intriguing and far-reaching possibilities. We have all seen how the Century of Progress served to popularize natural science. If we in education have the same imagination and ingenuity, we can show that the school is a house of magic."

Mass Pedagogy

Cleveland has indicated that while there are distinct handicaps in radio teaching, due to the lack of personal contact between teacher and class, the compensations are many. The time schedule is inflexible, to be sure, and this is often given as a serious disadvantage. In Cleveland, however, they have found this a stimulus toward promptness, adequate preparation, and the focusing of complete attention upon the matter in hand. "We choose to call this 'mass teaching.' It is the duplication of fine production in in-[illegible], Assistant [illegible] Schools, has said. "It has its several sorts of its advantages and disadvantages. For example: Lessons must all be planned for the average child—a disadvantage certainly to those both below and above. Lessons must be well prepared for; an advantage and a challenge to the classroom teacher. Lessons, furthermore, are usually prepared by a staff of picked teachers. Yet the separation between radio teacher and class remains.

The first idea that the radio might eventually replace the classroom teacher has definitely been proved a will o' the wisp. Educators are agreed on this. The intimate, personal relationship between teacher and pupil which, even in these days of too-large classes, remains an essential of all good teaching, makes the radio take a supplementary role. As a supplement to the classroom teacher, radio is proving unexcelled, even in these experimental days of its use. Leadership of the classroom teacher, however, is necessary in helping the children to correlate the rich material offered via the radio, with their other classroom experiences. Indeed, to gain the greatest value from the program, teacher guidance appears necessary both before and after a broadcast.

A Set-up Fairly Typical

To give an idea of the method of organizing and using radio lessons, we describe somewhat in detail the set-up in one of the more forward-looking school systems in a mid-western city. It should be added that in this particular city the schools have their own broadcasting station. In some other cities also doing interesting work in the radio education field, local stations give or lease time to the schools.

At present, seven weekly broadcasts over local stations are included among the activities of the radio department. All seven programs are prepared under the supervision of the auditory committee on visual and radio education, but only two of them are designed for reception in the classroom. One series, "The School Spotlight," is prepared especially for use of the fifth and sixth grade pupils, and is different from their usual lessons as it includes dramatic episodes, sound effects and music. Through it they gain interesting facts about social science, exact science, general science, and literature which they probably would not get from textbooks, from other children, or from the teacher.

The series is planned to fit in with classroom activities, and one of its main purposes is to stimulate interest in learning more about the subject. The teacher knows beforehand the topic to be discussed that day, so she leads up to it by appropriate preparation. After the broadcast is over the children discuss what it was all about, what they liked best about it, what new ideas they gained from it, and so on.

Promotes Discussion

The other instructional program used in the classroom, "History in the Making," is designed for intermediate and high school students. This series consists of discussions of current events in relation to their background and significance, with narration and dramatic flashbacks. One of the main purposes in presenting it is to stimulate students to think for themselves. So in each broadcast two or more sides of the question are dwelt upon, leaving pupils to draw their own conclusions in the general discussion that follows. Thus children learn about matters of interest to the city, state, the entire country, or the world, at the time when people are concerned about them.

The members of the advisory committee on visual and radio education of the Board of Education supervise all the educational programs. These seven men meet at regular intervals and determine all policies, make all station contacts, and schedule the programs. All radio activities of the students who appear in the programs are cleared through this committee.

The various members have specific duties. A member from the department of instruction reviews the instructional bulletin which goes to each elementary school a week previous to the broadcast of "Our World Today." Since this bulletin not only outlines the program but suggests preparatory and resultant activities for English, social science, art, music, shop, and auditorium classes, the member in charge is responsible for checking with the department heads, all activities to make certain that they correlate with the general educational philosophy. He also checks the book list and the page of interesting facts included in each bulletin.

Another member of the committee directs the activities of the radio units that have been established in the schools, and still another has direct supervision of the radio staff. This staff writes the scripts, selects or approves the musical programs, and for the most part directs the rehearsals of the pupils in the schools, besides selecting the students who are to "try out" as characters in student-run dramatic and variety programs which are part of the fare served up each week. Most scripts are also read by a principal, a teacher and a supervisor, each week a different group being called on for this service.

By providing children with the opportunity to hear and participate in worthwhile radio programs, by preparation in class for listening in on a particular program at a definite time, by the children's taking home to their parents a note inviting the family to tune in on programs at specified dates and hours, by class discussions on the value of programs to which they have just listened, and by other activities, school children and parents almost unconsciously begin to choose what they shall hear, instead of listening merely to the flow of a station they happen to get, it is felt.

Other Evaluations

Another city doing a great deal with radio in its schools has put on record its conviction that radio work in the classroom permits a specialist to present carefully planned and challenging material direct to a large number of pupils and teachers; that there is some evidence to indicate that work can be better done in less time; that it fosters desirable habits in readiness, attention, vocabulary; that it eliminates interruptions, assures greater uniformity of work, and permits constant checks and tests.

It should be emphasized, however, that there are many educators who feel that to offer radio programs from a single central station, that shall fit into the curriculum of every school in the city at just the right time requires considerable standardization in teaching. And many say that this borders too closely on regimentation.

Perhaps some of the highlights of radio's worth and handicaps for school use are caught in a set of points once made by Dr. Elmer S. Pierce, Principal of the Seneca Vocational High School of Buffalo. Education by radio absolutely must be supplementary, in the opinion of Dr. Pierce. It therefore, obviously is the function of educators. He feels also that it must of necessity be a local enterprise, in other words keyed to local needs (and presumably run by local educators in cooperation with actual classroom teachers as in the school system described in this article). His wide experience has further convinced him that the lessons should be broadcast by one person in consecutive teaching order, and that lessons should be about 15 minutes long. He feels that all these points mean stations owned by school systems. "I believe that one great value that can come out of teaching children by radio is the opportunity for them to obtain supplementary information from local institutions other than the schools," Dr. Pierce adds. Museums and other public institutions should be invited to prepare special material for broadcasting into the schools that will give the pupils information which frequently the teacher is not prepared or has not time to give.

Radio in the classroom has yet another angle of usefulness—that of enabling pupils to take part in broadcasting. In metropolitan school systems the unity thus engendered is only one of the educational achievements gained. Pupil desire for higher standards of speech, of orchestral playing, of accuracy is a valuable motivating force toward better work. Much of the intramural school broadcasting is done as an extra-curricular activity by dramatic clubs, student government groups, the school orchestra and chorus, etc. But as spade-work for radio-teaching, it is an important entity, and not to be omitted in any consideration of radio in education.

A final advantage of radio in the schools seems to have been given slight publicity, partly because equipment is still too scarce to provide enough experience from which to draw conclusions. This is its use in the rural school, especially the one-room school. This field of education may some day be given a tremendous impetus through the supplementary facilities of well-directed radio lessons.

And What Of Television?

Of course, there are many major problems still to be solved. "We have yet to discover the specific functions of radio in educational activities," educators say. "We often ask: What are the most suitable program materials? How can we present them most effectively? Is the drama, the talk, or the discussion the best form for presenting information? How can we measure and evaluate the educational effectiveness of radio programs? While research on some of these problems already has been carried on, further experimentation and investigation is necessary before radio can be most effectively adapted to the needs of education."

As to the effect and possible changes further use of the radio will bring about in methods of teaching, few will venture to predict. Educators realize that much depends upon changes in equipment. For instance, television may be just around the corner. And some of the possibilities of television as we imagine them today may prove quite as impractical as educational aids as were some of those dreams of radio in its early years. And yet advantages may develop of which we have no idea now. Not until such changes come and are carefully studied in relation to the classroom, can it be said definitely in what ways methods of teaching may be changed by the radio.

Monday's article will run in the news columns.

© Fox

London Boys and Girls at Work on Their Very Own Garden Plots

In many large cities during recent years vacant lots and reclaimed spaces have been converted into gardens for school children. Children from districts that have no garden areas are thus given an opportunity to learn some of those lessons that country children learn as a matter of course. These gardens become laboratories for classroom nature studies. While the thrill is theirs of watching growing things progress from seed to leaf to flower, the children are at the same time developing in individual responsibility. Gardens must be planned ahead and carefully tended, even through the vacation period. It requires patience to wait for the first green shoots to appear, and sturdy application to keep them free from weeds.

The young gardeners pictured here are among the 3000 London boys and girls who have their own garden plots. These 10-to-12-year-old plot-holders of the London Children's Garden Fund live in districts where there are no gardens. Here they are at work on their plots at Camden town—a typical scene during spring and summer months.

How to Win Them From 'Cops and Robbers'?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A few weeks ago the mother of a six-year-old youngster who loves to play "cops and robbers" asked for suggestions from those who have already coped with this situation. Today we print several replies. Our first letter is from a teacher, who raises the question of what can be substituted for the seemingly enthralling game of "cops and robbers." It is interesting to see in our second letter, how Mrs. V. A. P. has approached the problem from this very angle.—Editor of The Parent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am not a parent but a teacher. The Parent Column has always been very interesting and very helpful. I was especially interested in the question of children playing cops and robbers and wanting guns. It is a problem that I have had to deal with often in the last few years. It is always helpful to have the parents' co-operation.

The only way to correct an error is to find its cause. What is stimulating the desire for such play? Is it coming from listening to inferior radio programs, movies, newspapers, conversation in the home or the influence of the children he plays with?

A child's play is usually imitative of what he hears and sees. I firmly believe the worst cause has been the radio. I wish all parents would do their best to supervise the choice of radio programs by their children. It will probably be necessary to substitute something more interesting and constructive until the child has lost interest. A new game or book introduced at that time would be of vital interest.

If the children your child plays with insist upon such games, it may be necessary for you to introduce other interests. This would seem to introduce another question. What can you substitute for this radio hour or group game?

(Miss) D. M. K.

♪ ♪ ♪

Offering Them Substitutes
Michigan

Dear Friends:

Upon reading the Parent Column in the Nov. 6 Monitor, I felt I should like to offer a few suggestions regarding children who want to play "cops, robbers and cowboys." I have always cared for other children as well as my own and know what this problem means.

As our oldest boy was just old enough when the World War broke out, he was given dolls in soldier uniform and all kinds of toy guns by friends. He had two younger sisters and it was a problem. We told him that if he pointed a gun or threatened a person, he must put the gun away and could not play with it. This took considerable supervision, but his daddy taught him that he must always point them up or at a target. He soon lost interest in them, until he started school and then "cops and robbers" became a problem. I often called him in and asked him to do little errands or duties, not saying that he could not play, but just planning some other way in which I could later show him how to have a good time. The children, it seems, play these robber games mostly because of plays they see, or because they are taught by other children who have seen them.

When we deny our children something which we regard as harmful, we must offer them something to take its place which is more attractive. At least that was our feeling. So we cleared out a corner of the basement and put up a pair of curtains (made out of two worn sheets) that would draw back like those on a stage. A few pieces of linoleum served for the floor and some discarded auto seats accommodated the audience. Two orange crates placed apart with a board over the top and covered with red paper made a fireplace, which was lighted with an electric light bulb, properly protected by a wire cage. This formed the background for many rather crude plays. The older boys used to put on "Amos and Andy" shows and entertain 15 or 20 excited youngsters.

I made it my duty to get in touch with the mothers of most of the boys. Some mothers had never given the "gun" question a thought, but eagerly co-operated when they were confronted with the problem.

Another aid was a small police uniform which I made out of a discarded one of his dad's. Some of the other mothers purchased similar uniforms, and the older boys made a crude semiphore with a "stop and go" sign. The "policemen" took turns in tending the semaphore at convenient times when the other boys who had velocipedes and carts came along to the intersection of main sidewalk and walk leading to our home. A police whistle added to the importance.

I found that our children always responded to playing anything they saw, or read from books. We started dramatizing "Billy-goat Gruff" when the first child entered kindergarten, and for years our home has been a center for many jolly parties and plays.

A portable phonograph and mirror-scope, also part of our equipment, made things enjoyable, the older children often drawing some amusing cartoons to show in the mirroscope in lieu of postcards.

I think a father should express some disapproval of a game like "cops and robbers," as a boy always thinks a man's opinion regarding guns most important.

(Mrs.) V. A. P.

♪ ♪ ♪

Making His Own Decision
Connecticut

Dear Editor and Parents:

Thank you for the many helpful thoughts I have received through this column and this page. In answer to Mrs. R. E. C.'s question I would like to give my experience.

When son was three years old a new family moved next door. Their young son had a dozen toy guns which he used to pass around to the children in the neighborhood, and our yard became their playground, for we had trees. I told sonny he could not play gun games as they were games of hate and killing. He conformed to my command, and would sit on the steps watching the games with his chin in his hand and the longing in his eyes. A very helpful article in the Monitor from a mother telling how she forbade gun games in her yard, and showed the children how those games made them rude and hateful, while usually they were loving and polite, helped me to do the same, with the result that the games became less frequent.

That didn't solve the problem with son, however. As he grew older, the love for guns grew, too. Here again the Monitor came to my rescue. This time it was an article on the difference of obeying and conforming. I realized that when the love of guns was destroyed he would obey willingly.

His argument was "that fingers, sticks and toys couldn't kill." I told him it wasn't the thing that was pointed that mattered, but the thought he was thinking while he was pointing. "When you tell me to 'stick 'em up,' are you thinking loving thoughts of me?" I asked. He admitted he was not.

I never will forget the day I realized he had to work this problem out himself. He was six years old.

One morning, hearing "Bang! bang!" outside, I opened the window. There he was under it with half a rusty old toy gun some child had given him. Quietly, I said to him, "Guns again, son?" He looked up at me and said most earnestly, "Mother, I just love guns." That! after three years of talking! What was I to do? I was about to close the window without a word when these thoughts came to me, and I said to him, "Son, you know we have talked about how guns stand for hate and death, and you know that God stands for Love and Life. Now, if you love guns how can you love God, and if you love God, how can you love guns? Don't you think it is time to decide which you love?" With that I closed the window.

He stood three minutes thinking that over, then he threw the gun away, looked up at me and said, "Well, that's that." That was the end of guns for a long time, and now when they do pop up, I just have to ask him whom does he love.

For the Fourth of July he asked me if I would get him a cap gun. I told him I would with the understanding that it would be used for caps only. He agreed and after the Fourth put the toy away himself and has never bothered with it since.

(Mrs.) C. J.

Learning to Be Considerate

A Happy Experience for Small John and His Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A mother once said to me, "It seems when I stop to think of it that many of the things I ask of my children are just for my own selfish pleasure or convenience."

I knew what she meant. She was thinking of the times she thoughtlessly curbed the children's play; sent them repeatedly on errands which a little planning would have made unnecessary; said "no" hurriedly because she did not want to be bothered; decided questions on the basis of what caused her the least immediate inconvenience instead of thinking what was best for the children, and so on.

I would have agreed with her that we all need to study how to be more considerate and thoughtful of our children.

The Other Extreme

But another picture came to my mind—one where everything in the home centers around the comfort and convenience of the children. It is not a happy picture. Children pouting because they have to do something they do not want to do, or cannot have something they want; reaching out for more and more without ever a thought for anyone else's comfort or needs; growing up to think only of themselves; parents trying to keep them happy through indulging them, continually trying to satisfy their every whim.

Why do we go to such extremes? We see only one side of the picture, forgetting that children need to learn to be considerate and thoughtful of others (their parents included) and that they learn through practice. It should not be just their pleasure and convenience that dictate regardless of others, any more than ours, yet that is what we often encourage. We do so love to do for them, to make sacrifices for them, to give up our own plans, to overlook their faults, thinking we are being kind to them.

Observe a child who is thoughtful and considerate of others. Is he not happier than one centered in self? And how much better equipped he is to judge and act fairly and impersonally in all his contacts with other people. It takes only a little foresight, a firm but gentle touch, usually, to turn the child's thoughts toward fairness and consideration for others.

One Mother's Experience

A mother relates a little experience along this line. She had been in the habit of reading to her six-year-old John, every Sunday afternoon, though not at any special hour. One day she learned of a new radio program that came on Sunday afternoon, too. It happened that the first day she planned to listen to it, John was ready for his story at the same time.

"I can read to you a little later," the mother explained, "and I cannot hear the program later."

But John did not see it that way. He wanted his story and he wanted it right then. He did not care whether Mother heard her program or not. When she insisted on listening, he was very unhappy.

The program over, Mother talked to him a little. She reminded him how every morning at eight o'clock he listened to a radio program that he liked. Everyone in the family willingly let him turn to it at that time. It was part of their daily plan for the morning to give him that quiet fifteen minutes to listen to the radio before he started to school.

Now she had found a program that she wanted to listen to once a week. There would be plenty of time to read to him either earlier or later in the day. She enjoyed her program quite as much as he did his and she was going to ask him to make plans for their time together next Sunday afternoon so that she could listen undisturbed. Could he do that? He agreed that he could.

John Took the Responsibility

The following Sunday John took the responsibility of seeing that nothing prevented Mother from listening to her program. He helped with the dishes and turned the radio on at the right time. He found it a happy occasion. What is more, in this frame of mind, he was able to enjoy the beautiful organ music that came first. An interesting story about ants followed, for it was a nature program. "I like your program, too," the child confided happily. "I'm going to listen to it with you every Sunday."

His interest did not lessen as the weeks went by. Every Sunday they listened together to "their" program. Mother and John had both learned a lesson.

Viola Holley

At Lakeside Laboratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines, Iowa

Lakeside Laboratory, on Lake Okoboji, Iowa, was founded 30 years ago by Dr. Thomas H. Macbride, who was president of the State University of Iowa at that time.

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The Home Forum

Herbert Takes a Chance

LONG ago Herbert discovered a tailor who could fit his bulky shoulders as they should be fitted; and the tailor decided that for Herbert's physique a single-breasted model, in dark gray or dark blue, was beyond criticism. Herbert accepted the decision and builded it permanently into his scheme of things. Reaching a decision is no light thing for him; having one thus handed to him ready-made, as it were, he was immensely relieved.

It was characteristic of Herbert that, having found something good, he did not change. Never since has he dilly-dallied over whether a new suit should have notched or peaked lapels, or perhaps a belted back and patch pockets. Those trivialities are for the butterfly-minded, not for him; he has cleared the whole brood of them out of his life and is happily rid of them.

In the spring he visits his tailor, looks at materials for not longer than five minutes, and selects a suit of dark gray. In the fall he buys one of dark blue. There is no lost motion in the transaction, no idle conversation about the style. The tailor merely takes his measurements and says: "Thank you. Come back Wednesday."

Herbert's budget allows him two good suits a year. Each time he buys a new one he takes the oldest one from his closet, has it cleaned and mended, and gives it to the Salvation Army.

* * *

HERBERT'S SARTORIAL PROGRAM has thus been reduced to simplicity, but not so the problem of investing money.

"Nobody," says Herbert, "can buy common stocks and sleep of nights. I don't like preferred stocks. And, between you and me, some of the bonds bear investigation."

Any bond has to stand investigation before Herbert buys it. He reads a balance sheet the way you and I read fiction. His broad fingers mark figure by figure, as he works his way down the page. One feels that somehow the fingers themselves, like an insect's feelers, pick up information by contact with the printed paper.

He is considering, let us say, a modest bond of the newsprint business. It takes him days. Five o'clock comes and the rest of us go home, but the lights still burn in Herbert's office. His desk is littered with statistics and reports; and he himself, hunched over them, is lost in contemplation of "reserve for depreciation."

So it continues until all contingencies have been scouted, the condition of the newsprint industry determined and found good, the particular manufacturer's management examined and approved. Then Herbert puts away his papers, buys his bond and tucks it away in his safety deposit box.

* * *

READING WHAT I have just written, I see that Herbert appears as one who thinks only of money. This is poor reporting, for Herbert, caution and all, is a good companion. In college he played two years of varsity football, a reliable center who never made a touchdown and never committed a bad pass. He skates like Hans Brinker's brother, dances well but infrequently, and has an idea how he would pitch to Gehrig. He likes Puccini, and good contraltos, of which, he says, there is an unfortunate dearth.

In fact, I think Herbert would have been like the rest of us had not his father gone broke in the market. Herbert Père had been a plunger, who went long of a stock one day and short of it the next; and so he came to ruin. Herbert Fils, extricating himself from this sad wreckage, ruled out of himself all such aberration or caprice; he marched thenceforth in a straight line, with prudence and caution close beside him, and he looked neither to right nor to left.

He is unmarried. He lives in a little apartment with his mother, and brings her candy and French dolls, and jokes clipped out of the paper.

* * *

HERBERT AND I went camping last summer. Yes, I was surprised when he asked me; but he spoke quietly of Prairie River, and Milepost 91, as one who knew his ground.

Everything went beautifully. Our grub, done up in waxed bags, was waiting for us at the jumping-off place; Herbert had arranged it. Our itinerary, projected by him, was an easy one with moderate portages and only one stretch of bad water. We had waterproof maps, and an extra compass. Of these things I approved; it was good management.

The first night, when our little tent stood tight and secure, I heard a crunching sound outside. Herbert was trenching the tent.

I studied the western sky, red through the birches. "It doesn't look like rain," I pointed out.

"I know," he said, straightening. "But I'd rather be on the safe side."

Before dark he cut a stack of wood and stored it inside the tent. He didn't explain, but I knew: that was for the breakfast fire, in case it did rain.

Four days out, we came to the three-mile expanse of Antlers Lake. A stiff west wind had whipped up brawling, gray waves. Our course lay straight across the middle. Travel was impossible; we waited eight hours, until wind and wave subsided. Then we crept around the shore line without shipping a cupful of water.

"No use to take a chance," said Herbert, suddenly. I wondered about that remark; those were my own hearty sentiments, but why should Herbert feel impelled to take the defensive? I had made no attack. Perhaps he was remembering that I usually went with that wild jackanapes, Charley, who has a taste for rough going and flips over once on every trip.

* * *

WE CAME AT length to a stretch of the river, marked by three warning lines on the map. Rapids ahead. We watched the right bank anxiously, for the current had already begun to quicken; when the little beach appeared, we scrambled ashore and unloaded the canoe.

We left the boat there, took the packs and made the portage. The trail mounted high above the stream; we looked down and saw the water swirling blackly along, dividing around boulders, curling and frothing at jagged obstructions. It was no story-book rapids; a good canoeman would have tackled it without much trepidation. But Herbert and I were city men and played it safe; the trail beneath our feet showed that many others had done as we were doing.

Our portage ended at the reedy shore of a new lake. Herbert said: "There is supposed to be a camp site a hundred yards ahead, on the right. If you'll take the packs up there, I'll go back for the canoe."

It was a fair arrangement; Herbert disappeared the way we had come, and I pushed ahead with our duffel. But the camp site, I found, had been ruined by vandals; I brought the packs back and stacked them on the shore. With the idea of meeting Herbert and spelling him with the canoe, I returned to the trail perhaps twenty minutes behind him.

I did not know I was not wanted. It had not occurred to me that Herbert had planned to keep me away from the river. For what I was about to see, I was totally unprepared.

At a turn of the trail, there was a clear view for a hundred yards upstream. A canoe was coming, with a paddler crouched amidships; his blade flashed this way and that as the antics of the current required. I stopped to watch; this was the thing Herbert and I might have done, had we dared. The man was keyed to his task, intensely alert, kneeling at the roughest places, half rising for a quick survey when the current gave him respite. At fifty yards I noticed his shirt: it was dark, checkered red, like Herbert's. He was Herbert's size, too—and then the truth staggered me. It *was* Herbert. Herbert, shooting the rapids!

Where were thoughtfulness and prudence now? Back in the city, perhaps, in his safety deposit box. Left on the shore, when he had shoved off to do battle with the river. Gone, in any event; and Herbert, unshackled at last, swung his paddle and swooped down the river.

He passed within twenty feet of me, flashed around the turn and was gone. It wasn't true, it couldn't possibly be true, and yet—I had seen it with my own eyes.

* * *

THE STREAM SHOT off to the south, while the trail went straight ahead; so I was able to beat Herbert to the packs. I was waiting there when he arrived, breathless but reserved. There was a gleam in his eye, and his hat rode at an impertinent angle.

"You made good time," I commented.

He nodded, and straightened his hat. "It was easier than I expected," he said.

* * *

IF YOU ARE anticipating that Herbert, since that moment, has been a changed man, you are mistaken. He recovered his equilibrium the instant he straightened his hat, and finished the trip without further lapse. Now in the city he follows again his thoughtful course, as becomes a man of judgment.

He has never confessed the sudden impulse which made him run the rapids, and I have never told him that I saw him do it. I know how he feels about it, and the recollection shall remain with me as it is to him—a bright and secret joy.

JOHN F. HAYNE

Bright Defense

I will make bright defense against the cold;
Bring forth my garnet gown
And let its girdle be a golden chain—
And its wrought buckle gold.

Put on my gilded shoes. The ivy burns
No longer on the tower,
And to the windy haven of the eaves
No summer bird returns.

See that upon the hearth the fire-log runs
With flame, the candles flare;
Caught in this jeweled mirror at my belt
I wear a hundred suns!

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Victoria and Albert Museum, London

A MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF MRS. PEMBERTON BY HANS HOLBEIN

WHAT is described as the outstanding acquisition in the Department of Paintings at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, during 1935, is a miniature portrait by Hans Holbein of a young woman dressed demurely in black and white against a blue background. So fresh is the face bordered by the white cap, so bright the neat hair, so blue the eyes, so red the lips, that it is hard to believe the painting was done some four hundred years ago. The gold frame, with its three drop pearls, is evidently modern, but completely in character with the subject. A coral ornament at the throat, a coral ring, and a tiny blue feather held lightly in the beautifully painted hand, add bright touches to the otherwise subdued coloring.

The portrait was at one time thought to represent a Duchess of Norfolk; but a coat of arms, painted on a separate piece of vellum and fitted into the back of the frame, indicates that the sitter was Margaret, the twenty-three-year-old daughter of Richard Throgmorton, of Pemberton, Lancashire, and Rushden, Northamptonshire, who married Robert Pemberton of Pemberton.

Miniatures by Holbein are rare, the majority of the known examples being, in England, at Windsor Castle, in the Wallace Collection, in the Duke of Buccleuch's collection, and in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The history of the present miniature can only be traced back to the year 1865, when it was lent by Mr. J. Heywood Hawkins to the Loan Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures at the South Kensington Museum. It was sold at Christie's in 1904, and came into the possession of the Pierpont Morgan family where it remained until 1935, when it was purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Transfigured Moment
(For Jan Sibelius)

With the first faint thunder of the drums
the gallery fades,
the red plush, the baroque gilt,
the dusty chandeliers and plaster cupids,
the dim-lit circle of intent faces:
all fade, all merge and are lost
in a swelling tide of sound.

Here is the elemental roar of sea on rocks,
the wind, the long blowing wind,
soaring out of the violin choir, blowing
through stern pines,
wind blowing clean and cold from ice crags
and the wide sweep of fjords;
and suddenly the long lifted cry of trumpets,
shafts of clear sunlight flooding the dawn,
clear golden notes of brasses, rising and
mounting,
mounting higher, unfolding chord after chord,
like pure white flowers unfolding
in the cold light of a northern spring.

Oh, let the note hold; stay the applause;
let us remain within sound of this sea,
this new sunlight and wind from the snows,
this severe loveliness of cold dawn.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Qualities of The Great Masters

THE qualities of the great masters in art or literature, the combination of those qualities, the laws by which they moderate, support, relieve each other, are not peculiar to them; but most often typical standards, or revealing instances of the laws by which certain aesthetic effects are produced. The old masters indeed are simpler; their characteristics are written larger, and are easier to read, than the analogues of them in all the mixed, confused productions of the modern mind. But when once we have succeeded in defining for ourselves those characteristics, and the law of their combination, we have acquired a standard or measure which helps us to put in its right place many a vagrant genius, many an unclassified talent, many precious though imperfect products of art. It is so with the components of the true character of Michelangelo. That strange interfusion of sweetness and strength is not to be found in those who claimed to be his followers; but it is found in many of those who worked before him, and in many others down to our own time, in William Blake, for instance, and Victor Hugo, who, though not of his school, and unaware, are his true sons, and help us to understand him as he in turn interprets and justifies them. Perhaps this is the chief use in studying old masters.—From "The Renaissance," by WALTER PATER. (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

Spiritual Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DAVID, the sweet singer of Israel, had many proofs of the superiority of spiritual power over so-called physical force. "The paw of the lion," the "paw of the bear," and "the hand" of the Philistine were powerless before the courageous spiritual thinking of the young Israelite. Consequently, he could say with conviction (II Samuel 22:33), "God is my strength and power: and he maketh my way perfect."

Christian Science acknowledges but one source of intelligence and power, and that source is God, divine Mind. Therefore, good is omnipotent and evil is impotent, since God is good. Power is allied to goodness, and human beings have but one way to express unfailing strength, and that is by thinking and doing good. Evil's claim to power is a fantasy, and he is certainly deluded who accepts evil as a fact, cause, or effect. Spirit is the only true cause; hence every real effect is spiritual.

In Scripture we find numerous accounts of the triumph of prayer over physical so-called superiority, and this represents the power of divine Mind over the suppositional forces of materiality. True prayer utilizes the power and intelligence of infinite Life, and spiritual reasoning rectifies the misconceptions of material sense. The admonition in Proverbs (3:5), "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding," means to put our confidence in God, exercising spiritual understanding rather than human conjecture. In Christian Science we learn that fear, hate, dishonesty, and revenge have no intelligence or power dwelling in them, and, for this reason, they cannot influence or disturb us.

From these truths we see that all real cause and law are spiritual and favorable to our well-being; all real action is harmonious, and brings blessings to us. Divine Love never cursed man, His image, but is man's guide and protection. In real being there is no trouble, discord, or disease. God's spiritual idea, man, never converges with matter and mortality. Mary Baker Eddy declares (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 484), "Physical force and mortal mind are one." Thus we see the mental nature of all so-called material power, and glimpse the method by which to destroy the claims of error.

Our health, harmony, happiness, success, and life are controlled by good, not by evil, and therefore they are not subject to imperfection and disorder. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 189), "For man to know Life as it is, namely God, the eternal good, gives him not merely a sense of existence, but an accompanying consciousness of spiritual power that subordinates matter and destroys sin, disease, and death." The alert Christian Scientist is ready to demonstrate that the power of good always overcomes evil.

So to rise in consciousness as to realize the omnipotence of Truth and Love is our means of effectively combating the errors of material sense. The devastating suggestions and tendencies of mortal mind are not power, but are mesmeric fallacies which have no more influence than we give them by believing them to be real. The only sustaining power in the universe is the power of Spirit, infinite good. Genuine strength, then, is not the result of bodily conditions or feelings, for it is a quality of divine Mind which is expressed by spiritual man.

We renew our strength when we pattern thought after the spiritual model, for in this way we remove the suggestions which are detrimental to our well-being. Weakness is a suggestion of mortal mind that is without foundation, and we can master it by mentally rising above it into the realm of spiritual reality. The true man can never be wearied, for he is the active expression of inexhaustible Mind.

Moses had the utmost confidence in God's power to preserve the children of Israel. Daniel was confident that the power of divine Love was able to control the beasts. Jesus spoke, and the power of eternal Truth healed the sick, reformed the sinner, and even raised the dead. Are we to stand in terror of the human belief in a power apart from Soul after the conclusive proofs of the impotence of such beliefs? Christian Scientists the world over are adding evidence to evidence of the omnipotence of ever-available divine Principle.

Christian Science is a practical religion, and is equal to the solution of our everyday problems. However, we hinder its usefulness in our individual human affairs when we accede to the error which claims that an evil power is real, present, or threatening. This Science reveals fully the all-power of good and the powerlessness of evil, and only as we radically and persistently take our stand in this manner can we feel the full and agreeable benefit of the truth of being. Spiritual power is ever available and capable of delivering us from all the predicaments of error, whether they are manifested as disease, injury, loss, danger, disaster, or lack.

We should never fear the claims of evil and error, for fear would render us incompetent to resist their false suggestions. We should resolutely refuse to quail before what is self-evidently a lie because it is opposed to the nature of God, good. He who is afraid is ignorant of the essence and purpose of true power, and is mesmerized by the illusion that something could oppose omnipotence. Only that which is good in purpose is power, and there is no genuine force or might in anything else for God is All-power.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

Geistige Kraft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erschienenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAVID, der liebliche Sänger Israels, hatte viel Beweise der Überlegenheit geistiger Macht über sogenannte körperliche Kraft. „Die Pfote des Löwen", die „Pfote des Bären" und „die Hand" des Philisters waren dem mutigen geistigen Denken des jungen Israeliten gegenüber machtlos. Daher konnte er mit Überzeugung sagen (2. Sam. 22, 23): „Gott stärkt mich mit Kraft und weist mir einen Weg ohne Tadel".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft anerkennt nur eine Intelligenz- und Kraftquelle, und diese Quelle ist Gott, das göttliche Gemüt. Daher ist das Gute allmächtig und das Böse machtlos, da Gott gut ist. Kraft ist mit Güte verbündet, und die Menschen können nur dadurch die versagende Stärke ausdrücken, daß sie Gutes denken und tun. Der Anspruch des Bösen auf Macht ist eine Trugvorstellung, und wer das Böse als Tatsache, Ursache oder Wirkung anerkennt, ist ganz gewiß irregeführt. Der Geist ist die einzige Ursache; daher ist jede wahre Wirkung geistig.

Die Heilige Schrift enthält zahlreiche Berichte von Siegen des Gebets über körperliche sogenannte Überlegenheit, und dies stellt die Macht des göttlichen Gemüts über die angeblichen materiellen Kräfte dar. Das wahre Gebet macht von der Kraft und der Intelligenz des unendlichen Lebens Gebrauch, und geistiges Folgern berichtigt die falschen Vorstellungen des materiellen Sinnes. Die Ermahnung in den Sprüchen Salomos (K. 3, 5): „Verlaß dich auf den Herrn von ganzem Herzen, und verlaß dich nicht auf deinen Verstand" bedeutet, daß wir auf Gott vertrauen und nicht menschliche Vermutung sondern geistiges Verständnis walten lassen sollen. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir verstehen, daß in Furcht, Haß, Unehrlichkeit und Rache keine Intelligenz oder Kraft wohnt, und daß sie uns aus diesem Grunde nicht beeinflussen oder beunruhigen können.

Aus diesen Wahrheiten ersehen wir, daß alle wirkliche Ursache und alles wirkliche Gesetz geistig und unserem Wohl günstig sind. Alle wirkliche Tätigkeit ist harmonisch und bringt uns Segen. Die göttliche Liebe verfluchte den Menschen, Gottes Ebenbild, nie, sondern ist des Menschen Führung und Schutz. Im wirklichen Sein gibt es kein Leiden, keinen Mißklang, keine Krankheit. Gottes geistige Idee, der Mensch, kommt nie mit Materie und Sterblichkeit in Berührung. Mary Baker Eddy erklärt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 484): „Physische Kraft und sterbliches Gemüt sind eins". Wir sehen also, daß alle sogenannte materielle Kraft mentaler Art ist, und beginnen zu verstehen, wie die Annahmen des Irrtums zu vernichten sind.

Unsere Gesundheit, unsere Harmonie, unser Glück, unser Erfolg und unser Leben stehen unter der Obhut des Guten, nicht des Bösen und sind daher nicht der Unvollkommenheit und der Unordnung ausgesetzt. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 189): „Wissen, daß das Leben in Wirklichkeit Gott, das ewig Gute, ist, gibt dem Menschen nicht bloß einen Sinn des Daseins, sondern ein damit verbündetes Bewußtsein geistiger Kraft, die über die Materie herrscht und Sünde, Krankheit und Tod vernichtet". Der wachsame Christliche Wissenschafter ist bereit zu beweisen, daß die Macht des Guten das Böse immer überwindet.

Uns zu der Erkenntnis der Allmacht der Wahrheit und der Liebe im Bewußtsein erheben, ist also unser Mittel, die Irrtümer des materiellen Sinnes wirksam zu bekämpfen. Die verneinenden Einflüsterungen und Neigungen des sterblichen Gemüts sind nicht Macht, sondern sind mesmerische Täuschungen, die nur so viel Einfluß haben, wie wir ihnen geben, wenn wir sie für wirklich halten. Die einzige erhaltende Kraft im Weltall ist die Kraft des Geistes, des unendlich Guten. Echte Stärke ist also nicht das Ergebnis körperlicher Zustände oder Gefühle; denn sie ist eine Eigenschaft des göttlichen Gemüts, die der geistige Mensch ausdrückt.

Wir erneuern unsere Stärke, wenn wir das Denken dem geistigen Vorbild anpassen; denn dadurch beseitigen wir die Einflüsterungen, die unser Gedeihen schädigen. Schwäche ist eine Einflüsterung des sterblichen Gemüts, die keine Grundlage hat. Wir können sie meistern, indem wir uns mental über sie in das Reich geistiger Wirklichkeit erheben. Der wahre Mensch kann nie ermüden; denn er ist der tätige Ausdruck des unerschöpflichen Gemüts.

Mose hatte das denkbar größte Vertrauen auf die Macht Gottes, die Kinder Israel zu erhalten, Daniel glaubte vertrauensvoll, daß die Macht der göttlichen Liebe imstande war, Tiere zu bändigen. Jesus sprach, und die Macht der ewigen Wahrheit heilte die Kranken, wandelte die Sünder um und weckte sogar die Toten auf. Sollen wir uns durch den menschlichen Glauben an eine von der Seele getrennte Macht schrecken lassen, nachdem wir überzeugende Beweise von der Machtlosigkeit solcher Annahmen haben? Die Christlichen Wissenschafter in der ganzen Welt erbringen Beweis auf Beweis der Allmacht des stets anwendbaren göttlichen Prinzips.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist eine praktische Religion, die unsere Alltagsprobleme zu lösen vermag. Wir hindern jedoch ihre Nützlichkeit in unseren persönlichen menschlichen Angelegenheiten, wenn wir dem Irrtum beipflichten, der behauptet, daß eine böse Macht wirklich, gegenwärtig oder drohend sei. Diese Wissenschaft enthüllt vollständig die Allmacht des Guten und die Machtlosigkeit des Bösen, und nur wenn wir unsern Standpunkt in dieser Weise unbedingt und beharrlich vertreten, können wir die volle und angenehme Wohltat der Wahrheit des Seins fühlen. Geistige Kraft ist immer gegenwärtig und fähig, uns aus allen irrigen Lagen zu befreien, mögen sie Krankheit, Verletzung, Verlust, Gefahr, Unheil oder Mangel heißen.

Wir sollten die Bekundungen des Bösen und des Irrtums nie fürchten; denn Furcht macht uns unfähig, ihre falschen Einflüsterungen zurückzuweisen. Wir sollten uns entschlossen weigern, vor etwas zu beben, was unverkennbar eine Lüge ist, weil es dem Wesen Gottes, des Guten, entgegengesetzt ist. Wer sich fürchtet, kennt das Wesen und den Zweck wahrer Macht nicht und läßt sich von der Trugvorstellung mesmerisieren, daß sich etwas der Allmacht widersetzen könne. Nur das ist Macht, was einen guten Zweck hat, und es ist keine echte Kraft oder Macht in etwas anderem; denn Gott ist die Allmacht.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1937

Brookline Village Asks For Turnpike Overpass

In Boston Today

Brookline Traffic Relief Is Sought

To eliminate traffic congestion at Brookline Village, the Department of Public Works, next Monday or Tuesday, will recommend that the Legislature appropriate $1,000,000 to build a further section of the turnpike and an overpass at that point.

This action follows a series of conferences between the department and Brookline officials. Of the total, approximately $480,000 is allocated for land damages.

Business men in the Village section have advocated the proposed program for several months and various town committees have been studying different angles of the project. The State Department has now agreed upon all details of the final section of the Brookline link of the turnpike and state they will put the project at the top of their "must be done" program.

It is estimated the project will entail two years of work. Under the agreement the town will pay 25 per cent of the cost of land damages while the state pays the balance. The commonwealth will recommend that the highway be constructed either with gasoline tax funds or provide the cost be shared equally by the Federal government and the State.

The recommendations will advance both plans suggested for the project, including a tunnel running between High and Pearl Streets to take the turnpike under Village Square, which has been approved by the Brookline selectmen and the State department and an overpass from the vicinity of the railroad bridge to a point on Walnut Street, a short distance westerly of High Street, to carry Washington Street across the turnpike. This is the original plan of the local planning board.

Cambridge Vote Inquiry to Begin

The office of Mayor in Cambridge hangs in balance today while a controversy rages over the status of challenged votes.

While a court ruling is pending on the legality of their action the Cambridge Election Commission prepared today to begin the questioning of 598 challenged voters at the city election, on Monday, chairman Daniel F. Leahy announced today.

Chairman Leahy said the voters who had been challenged and ordered to write their name on their ballots would be summoned to appear before the board, of three members and would be required to establish their legal right to cast a ballot. Questioning will be confined to members of the board, despite vigorous protests by Mayor-Elect John W. Lyons who claimed the proposed procedure today as "irregular, and that the board had no right to determine qualifications of voters." His followers also stated they would seek redress against polling officers who demanded names of voters be placed on their ballot as being entirely "un-American."

Following a city-wide recount of 53 precincts, Mr. Lyons leads Mayor John D. Lynch by a certain plurality of six votes, while if all challenged votes are accepted as cast he will have a majority of 248 votes as against his original lead of only 171, representing a net gain of 77 votes during the recount. The challenged votes, including those of three policemen, have been segregated. All of these questioned votes are in Ward 1, excepting 60 of them remaining in five other wards.

Greyhound Lines Plan Operations

Despite interruption of service Thursday and yesterday in attempting to run the gantlet through a cordon of strikers, the Greyhound Lines said it would attempt to send out more buses on the New York run today. More than a score of buses which came into the city yesterday are available. During the forenoon they were being held, awaiting orders, at city garages.

The executive offices were unable to announce times of departure but stated that the line was endeavoring to take care of its patrons "one way or another." This included the transferring of passengers to other lines.

Attempts by the line to get buses out of Boston yesterday were abandoned after one bus was stopped shortly after leaving the city and another was abandoned by its driver in Walpole Square.

The driver, Ralph Codding of East Central street, Franklin, was the operator of the bus which was "boxed" and disabled Thursday night on Summer street by five men.

Collector Probe To Resume Dec. 4

Investigation by the Attorney General's office into alleged charging of excessive fees by deputy tax collectors in collecting delinquent taxes continued today following yesterday's public hearing at which 14 witnesses testified against three collectors.

Further hearings were postponed until next Saturday at 9:30 a. m. when Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, will again question witnesses who will be put on the stand by Maurice M. Goldman, assistant Attorney General, who is conducting the drive against excessive fee charging.

Mr. Goldman has claimed that deputy collectors have collected $1,500,000 in fees for obtaining $1,500,000 in delinquent taxes. Previously this statement had been attributed to Mr. Long. However, Mr. Long is listening to testimony and has made no charges.

The deputy collectors under fire yesterday were Morris Youman of Boston, Francis C. Murray of Quincy and John M. Loud of Arlington. Six other similar officials also are awaiting a hearing.

Reminder of Old Whaling Days

By a Staff Photographer

The Old Whaler on the Summer Estate on the Lake that Col. Edward H. R. Green at South Dartmouth, Mass.

Moored in Concrete

The Charles W. Morgan Is Held Fast in a Sea of Concrete. Upper Inset—Carving of Eagle Aboard the Morgan. Lower Inset—The Ship's Bell on the Whaler

Aloft

Tourists Begin Their Exodus For Holiday Overseas

Week End Sailings

Ocean liners today and tomorrow take out the vanguard of the annual exodus of those who spend the Yuletide season overseas. Three of the four deepwater passenger vessels in this week-end marine activities at Boston, are outward bound, the lone incoming craft being the United States Lines steamer American Trader, due Monday morning from London with six passengers for Boston and 17 for New York.

First to sail was the Caledonia of the Anchor Line, destined for Cobh, Belfast and Glasgow, which embarked nearly 100 passengers and cast off lines at noon today. Many of the passengers were natives of Scotland returning home for the holidays.

Another large group are due to board the Cunard White Star liner Samaria at East Boston this evening, sailing at 10 p. m. for Greenock, Belfast and Liverpool. Passengers on the Samaria plan both Christmas and Hogmanay on the hearths of their native land.

Tomorrow the Italian Line motorship Vulcania is to sail for Mediterranian ports with 800 aboard, of whom 300 embark at Commonwealth Pier in the morning. Listed to sail are a wide variety of nationalities, many planning the holidays in Europe.

Besides the deepwater passenger liners there are 31 other vessels due over the week-end from coastwise ports, and about every corner of the Seven Seas, bringing chiefly freight.

Christmas Mail Expected to Set Record in Boston

In anticipation of one of the largest Christmas mailings in the history of the Boston post office, Postmaster Peter F. Tague today announced that 1500 extra workers will be added to the regular postal force of 3000 in Greater Boston early next month.

Last year, when the record mailing of 80,000,000 cards, letters and packages was set, approximately 2000 workers were taken from the civil service list and given temporary jobs.

With season's greetings and presents expected to be sent to more than 100 foreign lands, it is expected that postal receipts this year will top $1,500,000, Mr. Tague said.

Mailing Dates Set

To insure delivery in foreign lands, the post office department has published a list of latest dates of dispatch from New York, which disclosed that mail addressed to principal European countries should be sent before Dec. 15, and to South America before Dec. 8.

Mail to the following countries should be sent as follows:

Persia—before Dec. 1.

Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Palestine, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Syria, Turkey and Yugoslavia—before Dec. 8.

Bolivia, Colombia (West Coast), Ecuador, Nicaragua (Corinto) and Peru—before Dec. 10.

Scotland—Before Dec. 13.

Dominican Republic, Nicaragua

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

New Bedford Seeks Haven For Relic of Whaling Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 27—With the end of the long court battle over the $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 estate of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green, all those interested in keeping bright the maritime glory of New England of the early days hope that the final settlement will mean a snug berth for the famous old whaling bark Charles W. Morgan.

To his summer estate at Round Hills some 12 years ago, Colonel Green brought the veteran whaler, relic of an adventurous page in American sea annals. There he "docked" her in cement, put aboard a staff of guides and caretakers and to 1,000,000 visitors her dingy fo'c'sle, still reeking with the odor of rancid whale oil, has been mute witness of one of the darkest and one of the bravest periods in New England's days of fame and fortune on the seas.

Last of Famous Fleet

The Morgan is about the last of the fleet of blubber hunters which put out of local harbors with a motley crew aboard. There were hardened sailors who knew what lay ahead of them in the long voyage. There were awkward farm boys from Maine and New Hampshire who were fascinated by waterfront tales of adventure and the opportunity to share in the profits of the cruise. They were due for a rude awakening long before the voyage ended. Days of hardship, and privation, lay ahead, but these were forgotten in the thrill of the hunt.

Boats were lowered away when a whale was sighted and the crew whose harpoon took hold were in for a "Nantucket sleigh ride." Over the rollers raced the whaleboat fastened onto a retreating whale, the steersman straining on his 22-foot oar to prevent the boat from overturning and the line smoking as it whipped around the loggerhead.

Colonel Green knew of these days and of the part these men had played in harvesting oil against return to New Bedford. Unfortunately,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Realty Exchange To Push Bill For Broker Licenses

A renewed legislative drive for licensing of real estate brokers to prevent operations by untrained persons will be inaugurated on Beacon Hill by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange when the Massachusetts Legislature convenes in January.

The exchange will endeavor to force Massachusetts to follow the example of 28 other states which now have real estate brokers' license laws. Several previous attempts here have failed.

Declaring that the real estate business is rapidly rising to the level of a profession, Rodney W. Long, president of the exchange, said:

"The organization has always sponsored the principle that the public in dealing with real estate should be protected by a state license law for brokers in the same manner that the public is protected by state regulations regarding attorneys-at-laws, physicians and surgeons.

Safeguards in Investing

"Certainly the public is entitled to protection from untrained and incompetent persons when buying a home which reperesents to most families the largest single financial investment of a lifetime.

"As matters now stand in Massa-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Towns Oppose Cost Allotment For Flood Control in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 27—The State's right to apportion $340,000 in flood control costs against 22 benefiting towns along the Winooski River will be appealed to the Vermont Supreme Court, Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones announced on Wednesday. This action followed on a court victory scored Monday by Waterbury, one of the protesting towns. At that time Chancellor Allen R. Sturtevant made permanent an injunction restraining the Public Service Commission from holding a hearing on the petition of the state Board of Public Works requesting apportionment of the costs between the State and the municipalities, in acceptance with benefits received.

The bill of complaint on which the temporary injunction was based, and which the chancellor "adjudged sufficient" in his ruling, challenged the constitutionality of the whole framework of Vermont law providing for State co-operation with the Federal Government in public works projects.

It was averred in the complaint that the law providing for state co-operation with the Federal Government violates the Constitution, by making the rights of the state subservient to the Federal Government "with respect to the construction within this state of public works not specified or defined, and the nature, character, scope, location, and expense of which are vague, indefinite and unspecific."

Another constitutional violation was charged in the section of the statute creating the Board of Public Works "with the power to contract with the federal agencies, unnamed, unspecified and non-existent, and to bind said state to pay sums of money indefinite and unspecified, which sums can be provided only by taxation of the inhabitants of the several municipalities in said state without limitation, guidance, supervision or control by the legislature."

The court action is an echo of the legislative battle last winter which resulted in the General Assembly passing on to the 22 towns involved, the costs incident to competition to the several projects. At that time representatives of this bloc of towns argued that whatever benefit accrued to the towns and cities of the Winooski valley from these flood control projects benefitted the whole state; and that on that premise, the costs should be borne by the State and not by the individual towns and cities. While this argu-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Bay State Road Survey's Goal Is Improvement

Massachusetts Joins 43 Other States in Taking General Inventory

U. S. Lends Its Aid

Information Acquired Is Expected to Aid in Planning New Roads

Massachusetts is taking inventory of its highways.

Joining 43 other states in a search for information leading to more perfect roads with unnecessary hazards eliminated, the Bay State has just started its survey, one of the last to be started.

The nation-wide surveys are being conducted by state highway departments in co-operation with the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. The Federal Government is providing a part of the cost. In Massachusetts the year's work will cost $167,000. The Federal grant totals $80,000, while the state appropriation amounts to $87,000.

The purpose of the survey is to obtain information which will be useful in planning future highways so that the greatest number of motorists will be served by good road conditions.

At present the Massachusetts inventory is just getting underway with only 10 or 12 persons engaged in the work.

138 Men Eventually

Edgar S. Copell, traffic engineer of the State Department of Public Works, who is supervising the survey, revealed that 138 men will be employed eventually when the work reaches a peak, all to be chosen from the civil service list. Joseph Cressy is the first assistant supervisor on the project.

Not until seven beach wagons, striped yellow and black, start patrolling the highways some time in 1938 will the general public witness much of the survey work. These wagons, equipped with curvometers, gradometers and other technical apparati to measure road hazards, will be purchased during early 1938.

Mr. Copell expects the appearance of these beach wagons upon the highways will attract public attention to the survey and result in more complete reports when the motorists are later asked by survey investigators to tell what routes they use in traveling to various major cities.

The curvometer in the beach wagons will be used to determine the curve percentage in various roads. In addition, the sight visibility on curves will be measured. In roads now constructed a minimum sight visibility of 600 feet is demanded. By the instruments in the beach wagons the investigators will discover curve hazards on existing roads which may be eliminated later by new construction.

Percentage of Rise

The gradometers will show the percentage of rise on hills. Mr. Copell said the average grade in Massachusetts is now 2 per cent, while the maximum grade allowed in new construction is 5 per cent.

The Massachusetts survey will be confined for the most part to secondary roads, inasmuch as the major highway conditions are well known to highway officials of the Bay State, the highway commission of which is the oldest in the nation.

The beach wagon equipment will be used in the first of three classifications into which the Massachusetts survey is being divided. Under the first classification the survey investigators will determine the type of road construction used in each of the state's highways. The investment cost will be noted. Grade crossings will be charted, as well as other hazards to safe driving.

In addition, the width of the roads will be checked to determine whether the highways are sufficiently broad to care for the traffic load. The drainage factors will also be checked.

E. C. Williams, assistant supervisor, will be in charge of this work, called the road survey.

In the second division, called the traffic survey, an effort will be made to discover how much the various roads are being used. Drivers will be stopped on the highways and asked where they started from and where they are going.

Desirable Routes

By origin and destination questions the survey workers will be able to determine whether motorists by themselves are finding more desirable routes between various points, whether various roads are properly constructed to care for traffic use, whether a change in road material should be made.

In this same section trucks will be stopped and the weight of their loads measured through loadmeters. By such measurements the investigators will discover when various routes designed as farm to market roads are serving their purpose, whether the loads carried are too great for the construction materials.

The traffic survey will be conducted by John MacRae, assistant supervisor.

In the financial survey, the third division of the work, the amount of money the cities and towns spend upon road construction and maintenance will be tabulated. The survey also will show what portion of the gasoline tax receipts various communities receive. Edward J. McCarthy, assistant supervisor, will be in charge of this section.

Unlike many other states conducting similar surveys Massachusetts is not planning to distribute cards of inquiry to motorists traveling on through routes. Motorists receiving these cards in other states are asked to answer such questions as "Where did your trip start?" "Where are you going?" "What

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Czech Shoe Pact Defended; Imports Placed at 1.3 P. C.

Log of the Port of Boston

Much is said and heard about the proposed reciprocal trade pact with Czechoslovakia. Similar pacts were negotiated with a dozen other countries without attracting enough attention to make them "news." But with Czechoslovakia the shoe industry of the nation arose to protest. The Bata company, with modern machine and low wages, can undersell any American factory, it is asserted. And this despite a tariff that the domestic shoe men thought might be lowered by the agreement.

Defenders of the proposed pact are rising from the ranks of shipping men, trade circles and commerce boosters. Says the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston—host to Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin, Nov. 30, at the City Club—"Thirty million shoes were imported from 1930 to this year, less than 1 per cent of the total production of shoes in the United States.

"Domestic shoe manufacturers are securing 99 per cent of the business. Imports of all leather footwear from all countries for the first eight months of 1937 represented only 1 per cent of domestic production. In 1929, imports of women's and misses' leather footwear amounted to almost 5.2 per cent of domestic production whereas in 1936 they were less than 1.3 per cent.

"Much more is to be gained by a wise agreement with Czechoslovakia to remove the discriminations and limitations from which our trade suffers at present and to permit our exporters to sell what the Czechoslovakians want to buy from us."

Winter Survey

Winter is to be "surveyed" next Tuesday night at the Parker House when 125 New England travel agents gather as guests of the Furness Bermuda Line. Forecasts are to be made of the winter season ahead and the likelihood of persons seeking the warmth of Bermuda. Problems are to be discussed and experiences swapped. Motion pictures of Bermuda are to be shown. Hosts W. J. Longridge and R. K. Holden are assured of a busy evening.

Imports Far Ahead

Scrap iron, pig iron and "metals and manufactures" continue to hold No. 1 place in Boston's exports. In July the ratio was 55 per cent of the value of all exports.

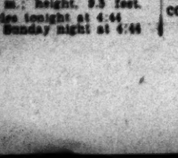
Best buyer of Massachusetts' products was the United Kingdom, which took 31 per cent of the total value of exports in July. Japan came second with 16 per cent; Italy took 12 per cent; Canada absorbed a bit more than 7 per cent and Germany and Cuba took 6 per cent each.

Total value of exports for the month was $2,719,187. Against this figure was the larger one for imports—$18,180,939—in which raw or semi-processed materials predominated, according to Edmond Bemis of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in Boston, who has made a minute analysis of the commerce of the port.

Leon Stone

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued mostly cloudy, probably with occasional light rain tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's; continued mild Sunday; Monday somewhat colder; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming southeasterly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional rain tonight and Sunday, warmer in the interior tonight, continued mild temperature Sunday.

Maine: Cloudy with rain beginning late tonight or Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming southeast or south and overcast weather with occasional rain over south portions tonight and Sunday and beginning over north portions late tonight or Sunday.

Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday, Nov. 9: North and Middle Atlantic states: Rain Sunday; will end Sunday night or Monday, probably changing to light snow in mountain sections. Rain indicated over south and snow or rain over north portion about middle of week and again Saturday or Saturday night. Much colder Monday, warmer by Wednesday, colder by Thursday night and warmer Saturday.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Snow flurries in upper Ohio Valley Monday; rain over south and rain or snow over north portion about Wednesday and again at end of week. Much colder Sunday night, warmer Tuesday, colder by Thursday and warmer by Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	44	Minneapolis	24	24
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	34	32	New York	44	44
Denver	16	14	Norfolk	56	54
Helena	32	30	Philadelphia	48	48
Jacksonville	66	62	St. Louis	42	42
Los Angeles	54	54	S. Francisco	52	52
Miami	76	74	Washington	54	52

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 27.
B—Minimum, November 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:09 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 7:36 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 8:04 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Monday, 8:33 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles tonight at 4:44
Light all vehicles Sunday night at 4:46

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Love of Women," with Heather Angel, Valerie Taylor, Hugh Sinclair and Leo G. Carroll. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Three Waltzes," Viennese operetta, starring Margaret Bannerman. Score by Oscar Straus. Staged and lighted by Hassard Short. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays. 2:15.

Shubert—
"Tovarich," by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Marta Abba and Rudolf Forster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"Room Service," by John Murray and Allen Boretz. Presented by George Abbott. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
Shirley Temple in "Heidi." 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Jim Henry, Detective." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Hub—
"Mr. Boggs Steps Out," 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "Lost Horizon," featuring Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt and others. 11:30 a. m., 3:40, 6, 9:20.

University—
Warner Baxter and Loretta Young in "Wife, Doctor and Nurse." 2:10, 5:35, 9:40. Also "Music for Madame," featuring Nino Martini. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Slalom," a ski comedy. 2:20, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Crainquebille." 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:50.

Uptown—
Shirley Temple in "Heidi." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Lancer Spy," featuring Dolores Del Rio and Peter Lorre. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

State and Orpheum—
"Double Wedding," starring Myrna Loy and William Powell. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m. Both theaters: 12:52, 4:04, 7:16, 10:28. Also "Dark Journey," with Conrad Veidt and Vivian Leigh. Orpheum: 11:28 a. m. Both theaters: 2:37, 5:49, 9:01.

Keith Memorial—
"Big Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 11:06 a. m., 1:52, 4:37, 7:23, 10:09. Also "Prescription for Rokent Taylor, 10 a. m., 12:46, 3:31, 6:17, 9:03.

Tremont—
"One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m.; 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Lloyds of London," featuring Madeleine Carroll and Tyrone Power. 8:50, 11:20 a. m.; 3:50, 6:05, 9:50.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the ...ony Orchestra. Richar... ...onductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Recital by Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist. 3:30.

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra featuring classical Scandinavian music, including Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:15.

Wellesley College—
Sonata recital by Yves Chardon, violoncellist, and David Barnett, pianist. Billings Hall. 4.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the American Folk Singers, Negro choir, conducted by Thomas Johnson, assisted by the Commonwealth Women's Orchestra. Solomon Braslavsky, conductor. 3:30.

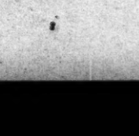
The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
A concert with Joseph Malkin, violoncellist; Leo Litwin, pianist; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2.

Other Events

Ford Hall Forum—
"The Rise of Fascism and the Decline of Socialism and Communism," a talk by Herbert Agar. 7:45 p. m.

Old South Meeting House—
"Far Eastern Crisis: China Vs. Japan," a lecture by Dr. Ch'ao-Ting Chi. 3:30 p. m.

Boston Public Library—
Motoring through the British Isles, a color cinema and talk by Ernest Dudley Chase. 3:30 p. m.



Concert Calendar

Jordan Hall—
Recital of music for soprano voice and cello by Barbara and Dan Farnsworth. Nathan Price, accompanist. 8:15. Nov. 29.

Germanic Museum—
Fifth of 12 organ recitals given by S. Power Bigot, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15. Nov. 29.

Longy School of Music—
Fifty-second Faculty concert. Rulon Robinson, tenor. George Faulkner, accompanist. James Pappoutsakis, flutist, and Margaret Mason, pianist. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8:15. Nov. 30.

Wellesley College—
Fall concert by the Wellesley College Orchestra. Putnam Aldrich, lecturer at Princeton on the harpsichord. G. Wallace Woodworth, guest conductor. Houghton Memorial Chapel on the college campus. 8:15. Dec. 1.

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the State Chorus and Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. A. Buckingham Simson, conductor. Lillian Arnold, Eleanor Steber, Melvin Crowell and Bruce Norman, soloists. 8:15. Harvard University, Cambridge. Dec. 1.

Hotel Statler Ballroom—
Recital by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. Ferguson Webster at the piano. 11 a. m. Dec. 1.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Maurice Ames, mezzo soprano. William Achilles, at the piano. 8:30. Dec. 2.

Copley-Plaza Hotel Ballroom—
Recital by Abram Haitowitsch, Russian violinist. 8:45. Dec. 2.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Emma Boynet, French pianist, soloist. 2:30. Dec. 3.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Emma Boynet, French pianist, soloist. 8:15. Dec. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Mr. Burgin Takes the Baton for the Holiday Concerts

The Arts in Boston

According to custom, Richard Burgin is relieving Dr. Koussevitzky of his baton for this week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, following the first visit of the season to New York. And in pursuit of his own habit, Mr. Burgin has arranged an interesting program for his holiday audiences.

The first item is Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 6, in B flat major, as edited by Felix Mottl. Probably many were surprised yesterday to find under it the notation, "First performance at these concerts." Yet stop and think: is it not likely that there is a good reason why this work has not been played before by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and that Mr. Burgin, besides being more inquisitive than his predecessors on the Boston podium, is also less discreet?

And indeed it seems evident, after listening to it, that other conductors must have avoided the piece because it is so definitely a chamber work, ill adapted to a large auditorium. Bach wrote it for two viole da braccia, two viole da gamba, one cello and a doublebass, with harpsichord continuo. Mottl gave the solo parts to two violas and three cellos, and reinforced them by conbining them in unison with the corresponding string choirs (reduced).

But the tone of these instruments, even as reinforced, is not heard to advantage in the open spaces of Symphony Hall; it cries out for a small room. Thus, while we could admire the characteristic Bachian quality of the score from the viewpoint of composition, we missed the fullness of tone that should have voiced the music. Within these unavoidable restrictions, the performance was admirable.

The name of Marcel Poot is strange to Bostonians and probably to most Americans. He is a Belgian, 36 years old. His Symphony, written in 1929, is being played this week by the Boston orchestra for the first time in America. Of his other works, apparently only an overture, played last year by the National Orchestral Association (a training group), had been heard in this country.

The symphony is in three movements, an Allegro vivo in the mood of a scherzo, a brief Andante and a final Rondo marked "Jazz-allegro," which employs a saxophone in addition to an already large assemblage of instruments. The symphony is not important, but it is amusing, and the Andante, which is rather charming, has the fillip of a scherzo-like interlude in the woodwind. It is possible that M. Poot wrote this music with his tongue in his cheek, especially the last movement, which at times seemed clearly satiric. Anyhow, the work was suited to the holiday mood.

For conclusion, the Symphony in B flat by Chausson, of which Mr. Burgin seems to have become custodian. He first revived it six years ago. Dr. Koussevitzky has never played it in Boston. Evidently it must be placed with the works of Vaughan Williams and a few other composers in the small category of compositions which do not appeal to this conductor of Catholic tastes.

We believe that Mr. Burgin is well advised to keep the symphony in the active list. Although the listener is tempted to count in it the references to Wagner and to Franck, in order to determine which predominates, nevertheless, the work is broadly conceived, its thematic language is salient and its message is well and fully, if not originally, stated. Chausson's fame is not helped by vaguely rhapsodical tributes like that of M. Jean-Aubry which is printed in the program book. For his music is not so anemic as such mistaken praise would lead us to expect. L. A. S.

Percussion Study by the Hans Wiener Workshop Dancers

Who Will Appear in a Dance-Demonstration at the Hotel Statler on the Afternoon of Dec. 4

"Double Wedding"

Alas and alack. Two of the screen's most urbane and sophisticated players have climbed the band wagon of slapstick technique, physicial violence, paint throwing, biffs on the jaw and false whiskers. We refer of course to William Powell and Myrna Loy in their latest film, "Double Wedding," which came to Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters Thursday. It is the silliest picture in months.

"Double Wedding," among other things, possesses whimsy with a capital "Whish." Mr. Powell is an itinerant painter living in a trailer who disorganizes the regimented life of an attractive spinster and brings out the lion in her younger sister's timorous suitor so that they can all be married in the trailer.

"Dark Journey," the companion film, is technically one of the best English movies we have seen. Built on the traditional spy story formula, it nevertheless holds the interest, especially since the settings and photography are excellent. By eliminating a counterspy or two and getting nearer the case of, say, "The Thirty-Nine Steps," it would have been an even better melodrama. Conrad Veidt is still a suave hero.

"Dangerously Yours"

"Dangerously Yours," which accompanied Eddie Cantor in "Ali Baba Goes to Town," to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters Thursday, gives several new twists to the jewel thief story. There is the usual enormous diamond and its usual imitation and there are more than the usual number of international jewel thieves gathered on a trans-Atlantic liner to steal it. Cesar Romero, Phyllis Brooks, Jane Darwell and Alan Dinehart are adequate principals and the events unravel at a neat clip.

"Big Town Girl"

Ten acts of vaudeville and an entertaining melodrama entitled "Big Town Girl" are the new co-attractions at the Keith Boston Theater. A woman who married a gangster without knowing it has a hard time escaping him, especially after she becomes a masked radio singer. The story is rather full of movie clichés but it is played brightly and directed with that slick technique for which Hollywood is famed. Claire Trevor (alternating between blonde and brunette), Donald Woods, Alan Dinehart and Alan Baxter are the players.

Practically the only connection between "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town," one of the best film comedies ever, and "Mr. Boggs Steps Out," which came to the Hub Theater on Thanksgiving Eve, is that they were both adapted from stories by Clarence Buddington Kelland.

Mr. Boggs is an office grind who spouts statistics like a "geyser and who decides to find romance and adventure. He goes to a small town and buys a barrel factory. There are all sorts of obstacles but in the end Mr. Boggs steps in to save the day, out to sock the villain and over to slap the little secretary who had loved him all the time. Stuart Erwin in characteristic manner, Helen Chandler, Tony Wing, Tully Marshall, Spencer Charters and Grace Bradley are the players. It is moderately entertaining.

"Love Before Breakfast," is the feature picture.

J. D. S.

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Rules for Christmas Mail

(Continued From Page 9)

(Blue Fields), Panama and the Virgin Islands—before Dec. 16.

Bermuda, Colombia (North Coast), Puerto Rico and Venezuela—before Dec. 18.

No Service to Spain

Parcel post service has been suspended to Spain, the Province of Jehol and to certain Japanese post offices.

The last mail boat for Hawaii leaves San Francisco Dec. 14 and arrives at Honolulu Dec. 21. The post office guarantees delivery of all parcels carried on that sailing. A later boat, leaving the West Coast Dec. 18 arrives at the island Christmas Day, but all mail would be too late for delivery except possibly in Honolulu.

Meanwhile the post office revives its annual campaign—"Shop early, mail early" for delivery before Christmas. There will be no delivery on Dec. 25.

The department has published a pamphlet containing directions for preparing packages for Christmas mailing, and information on the various postal rates. These may be obtained at any local post office.

Postage Charges

In sending Christmas cards from any city or town in the Boston district to another in the same area only 2 cents postage is required. These communities include Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Stoneham, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Weymouth and Winthrop.

Cards in unsealed envelopes—with flaps turned in—may be sent to any point in the country for 1½ cents. Simple inscription on such enclosures, such as "Merry Christmas," "Sincerely yours" and the name of the sender are permitted. Any other writing, however, is forbidden.

All parcels may be marked "Do not open until Christmas." With the addition of special delivery stamps, letters and packages are assured of delivery up to 11 p. m. daily, including Sundays and holidays.

DISTINCTIVE GIFTS

for the men on your list

Gifts he'll thank you for long after Christmas . . . beautiful neckwear, fashioned from rich (and often exclusive with us) domestic and imported fabrics . . . luxuriously comfortable slippers in many patterns . . . fine silk or wool scarves . . . and that perennial favorite—hosiery. Prices range from 95c to $5.50.

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4. Daylioading film for indoor work. Dufay color film. Fine grade enlarging film.
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8. Camera functions as principal part of enlarger thus saving expense.
9. Gleaming modern Bakelite cases in color combination of black and chromium, gray and gunmetal, tan and gold.
10. Camera size, 5" long, 2¼" wide. Weight 14 ounces.

STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

Order by Mail or call HUBbard 2700 until 10 P. M. except Sundays

Spencer Tracy Is 'Big News' In Son's Paper

Spencer Tracy probably has less of Hollywood about him than most players from the film capital. In the first place, his appearance on the screen is not a startling transformation effected by resourceful make-up artists. His wrinkled, honest features, his frank blue eyes look exactly as they do on the screen. It's not so much a question of how much the man looks like the player on the screen, but rather, how much the celluloid image looks like the man.

This is the first impression of one of the truly great screen actors. The second impression, as he rises and greets one with a handshake like a grip of iron, is his complete lack of affectation.

In Boston only briefly on private business Mr. Tracy was talking family when the writer arrived at his Ritz-Carlton suite yesterday. He has two children—five-year-old Susie and 11-year-old John. John is now the publisher of a newspaper called "The News" whose chief contents are "all about the Tracy family," according to Mr. Tracy. The News sells for five cents a copy, has a circulation of 75 and its staff includes Walt Disney, Ham Fish and Director Frank Borzage.

A "Good Press"

From The News, Mr. Tracy quoted such excerpts as:

"Be sure to see my father in his latest picture. . . . My father is now playing Marguerite Joan Crawford is also in the cast."

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy were rather reluctant to tell the children about [illegible] dated to break the news as gently [illegible] responsible.

"That will be a great story for the paper!" was the only comment from the far-from-downcast publisher John.

Speaks of Roles to Come

By a Staff Photographer

Spencer Tracy

His European Trip Was Big News for His Son

"Northwest Passage"

Mr. Tracy said that the next role to which he was especially looking forward is the part of Rogers in "Northwest Passage," by Kenneth Roberts. Robert Taylor will also be in the film which is to be directed by W. S. Van Dyke. Filming will not start until April, Mr. Tracy believes. "Mannequin," as son John informs, is his father's next release. And, after a few days in New York, Mr. Tracy will return to start work on "Test Pilot," in which he is co-starred with Clark Gable.

Questioned about freedom in choosing roles among MGM stars, Mr. Tracy said that he had never known of anyone's being forced to play a role.

"But I'm the champion picker," he added. "I turned down both the roles of the priest in San Francisco and of Manuel in "Captains Courageous" when they were first offered. An actor is usually the least competent person to judge his own performance."

On Movie Acting

Mr. Tracy, in reply to questions concerning the sustaining of a mood in the course of short "takes," declared that "there is a lot of luck in movie acting."

"People used to ask me, when I was in stock, how I could play a play, learn one and forget one all at the same time. I really didn't know. And I can't explain how how we do it in the movies. A simple 'take' does not usually last more than three or four minutes. Of course, a lot can be done in the cutting room. A bad actor can sometimes be made to look good by good editing. I do think, however, that a poor actor can get away with it better on the stage than on the screen."

Mr. Tracy called the close-up "brutal" and observed with satisfaction that it is going out. Discussing simplicity in pictures, he declared that "color detracts from the story." Mr. Tracy wouldn't talk for publication about favorite leading women or directors but he did say that "Paul Muni is the greatest actor in pictures."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Programs Subject to Change Without Notice)

Sunday's Programs

500kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob": children's variety program	Serenade; recording	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Studio program	Network speaker	Serenade; recording	Harper's Varieties
10:30 Wahlberg Brown string ensemble	Dreams of Long Ago: song dramatization	Network speaker	Fremont Temple Baptist Church service	Harper's Varieties
10:45				Studio speaker
11:00 Old South Church	News; vocalist;	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Studio speaker
11:15 Old South Church	News Journal;	St. Paul's service		"Musical Hits"
11:30 Old South Church	Commentator;	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:45 Old South Church	Felix Knight, tenor;	St. Paul's service		The Italian Hour
12:00 "Gems of Melody"	Southernaires: quartet	Clotilde Zagnoli, soprano; organist	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 WEEI news	Southernaires: quartet	"Melodies"; music		The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir and organ	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Serenade; music	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45		News; Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Rakov's Orchestra; popular soloists	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Question Box; talk	New World Chamber Orchestra concert	Portuguese Hour
1:15		Question Box; talk		Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Poet's Gold";	NBC Spelling Bee	Tuskegee Institute Choir recital	Music in Many Moods; soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Movie comment	NBC Spelling Bee			Portuguese Hour
2:00 Salute to Sweden: sketch and music	Marie Kerr, foreign re-plays; Vina Bovy; Bob Brown; symphony or-chestral command.	"Musical Roundup"	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15		"Musical Roundup"	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Dramatic sketch with Jean Hersholt		Gale Pope, Charles Sears, songs; orchestra	Embassy vocal trio	"Voice of Israel"
2:45			Political talk	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philharmonic Symphony	"On Broadway": drama-tic sketch	Radio Newsreel: news interviews	"The First Offender": dramatic sketch	Classical Album
3:15 Orchestra, Leon Senbar, conductor	Senator Fishface in "Prof. Piggsville"	Comedians; comment; soloist; orchestra	Musical Gondolier	Classical Album
3:30 Barbirolli Sendler			Reporter; comment	Irish Minstrels
3:45				Ruth Hansen's Studio
4:00 Igor Ethel Bartlett	Matinee Musicale:	"The Shadow": mystery drama; speech by	Network speaker	Party: music
4:15 and Ralph Kirkpatrick, duo-pianists	National Vespers	Admiral Byrd; The Caribbean Hour;	Network speaker	Woman commentator
4:30	NBC song recital	The Caribbean Hour;	Cosmopolitan Orchestra	"Dream Time": music
4:45 Deems Taylor	"Big Heroes of America"		Voice; organ; violin	Studio speaker
5:00 Theater Lee Gladys Swarthout, soprano; Josef Fontaine, violinist; Guy Lombardo and his orch. soloists	"Melodies" music	Marcus Tullius Cicero, orator; Horace, orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15			Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30		Gentle Barrons Gentlemen; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:45	Clark Dennis, tenor;		Network speaker	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Jimmie Grier's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Jean and Struan; Adrian O'Brien, tenor	George Jessel; guest soloist; orchestra	Jack Barry, songs
6:15	Dramatic sketch			Commentator
6:30 Romantic Rhythm	Hawaiian music	News Service	Sunday Musicale	Dramatic program
6:45 Romantic Rhythm	Edward Hall, news	Popular variety	Sunday Musicale	Dramatic program
7:00 Nadine Connor;	"Popular Classics"	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; orchestra	News Service	Jack Ward, soloist
7:15 Wilbur Evans, bar-;	"Popular Classics"		Raymond Gram Swing	Gospel songs
7:30 Phil Baker, Patsy Kelly; orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.; Harriet Hilliard; guests	Fireside Recital; vocal	Boyle Woolfe's Orchestra	Roving Reporter
7:45		Neighbor interview	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Violin ensemble
8:00 Columbia Workshop: Symphony Orchestra; Josef Wagner, tenor;		Don Ameche; Andrea Leeds; Edgar Bergen;	"Epic of America": historical drama;	Violin ensemble
8:15 The First Violin		Nelson Eddy; Dorothy	Boston Estonian Society	Soprano recital
8:30 "Milestones," with	Maria Jeritza, soprano;	Lamour; orchestra	program	Organ recital
8:45 David Ross	comment			Movie Stardust
9:00 Gladys Swarthout, soprano; symphony	Tyrone Power in "Singing in His Cell"	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; soloists; orch.	"Passing Parade"	"Five Star Final"
9:15 orchestra, Eugene	Movie comment	American Album of Familiar Music	"Deep South"; chorus	"Five Star Final"
9:30 Ormandy, cond.	Irene Rich; sketch		"Cafe Continental"	David McSweeney, baritone
9:45			Local program	
10:00 Hollywood Showcase: variety	"Poundation"; original program	"Rising Musical Stars"; soloist; orchestra	Local program	Good Will Hour
10:15 "Headlines and Bylines"; comment	"Cheerio"; talk; soloists; orchestra	Haven McQuarrie's dramatic program	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	Good Will Hour
10:30			Old Fashioned Revival	Good Will Hour
10:45			Old Fashioned Revival	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; dance music	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Old Fashioned Revival	Commentator
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Old Fashioned Revival	"Day's End"; organist
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	B. Cummins's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	B. Cummins's Orchestra	"Memory Lane"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	"Housboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music and Muse"
9:15 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Melodies"
9:30 "Morning Moods"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons; talk
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Breakfast Club	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Mary Marlin"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Fashion talk
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping Service	Home Forum: talk	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Louise and Lads	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum": sketch	Popular music	Vocal recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	Freudberg's Orchestra	Vocal recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Ed. MacHugh, songs	"Hi Boys": vocal	Information Service	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	music; stocks	The Goldbergs	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Man on the Street"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob; sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"The Music Room"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	Vocal recital
2:00 News for Women	Strollers Matinee	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dalton vocal trio	Strollers Matinee	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport Matinee	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Four of Us"	"Ranch Boys": trio	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 the Air	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orchestra matinee concert,	Pepper Young's Family	Sport Matinee	Organ recital
3:15 "Romantic Music"	Guy Fraser Harrison,	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport Matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jennie Peabody"	conductor	"Vic and Sade"	Sport Matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Exchange program		"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
4:00 'Between Bookends'	Livestock show	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport Matinee	"Melody Parade"
4:15 "Meet the Stars"	Stocks; Club Matinee	"The Guiding Light"	Sport Matinee	"Melody Parade"
4:30 Washington talk	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport Matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Songs; speaker	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	orchestra; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Political talk; music	Organ; piano; Revelers	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Political talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith, songs	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	Music Is My Hobby	"Amos 'n 'Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Commentator	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: news	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	"Foreign Relations"	Dance orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter	NBC vocal recital	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	"Three Shadows"
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen; Ray	Political talk	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	Kemper and company	Noble's Orch.; solos	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Gangplank"
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel": dramatic sketch	Richard Crooks; chorus; orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Message to Motorists
8:45			Glen Gray's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:00 Theater: "Peg o' My Heart"; Marion Davies; Brian Aherne; players	Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; organist; commentator	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Elder Lightfoot Michaux's Congregation	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:15		Phil Spitalny and His Girls; soloist	Vic Erwin's Musical	"Sweet Music"
9:30			Cartoons; soloists	Amateur Hour
9:45				Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; chorus	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "Brave New World":	National Forum: talk,	"Music for Moderns"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
10:45 dramatic sketch	Sen. Harrison, Miss.	"Music for Moderns"	Pageant of Melody	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	Political talk	Dance orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music as You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	"Day's End"; organist
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music as You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orchestra	Billy Swanson's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music as You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orchestra	Billy Swanson's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Roads

(Continued from Page 9)

routes did you use?" The motorists are asked to mail these cards to the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. By these answers the investigators will determine the amount of travel on various routes and the possible use of short cuts.

Mr. Copell said Massachusetts would not use these cards inasmuch as the travel conditions on through routes in the Bay State are well known at present. In addition, it is understood, many motorists have failed to mail the cards as requested.

In the Bay State survey two inquiry cards will be used. The first will be distributed in connection with the traffic survey. Investigators will go to large business establishments and ask the workers to answer questions regarding what routes they used coming to work, what traffic conditions they found and what improvements proposals they may submit.

The second card will be distributed when the Registry of Motor Vehicles conducts its May inspection of equipment, Mr. Copell revealed.

On these cards the motorist will be asked to tell where he garages his car, what tax he has paid on the car and where the tax is paid, value of his car and the like. Through this the investigators will be able to determine the investment in motor vehicle equipment.

Factory 'Stealing' By Cities Blamed In Shoe Decline

Not foreign competition but "stealing" of factories by American cities and states from each other, may be the chief peril besetting shoe manufacturing towns in Massachusetts, Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn declared at a meeting of Massachusetts men called by Governor Hurley yesterday to organize opposition to the proposed trade agreement between the United States and Czechoslovakia.

Without beating about the bush Mayor Manning startled the shoe men by asserting: "You didn't complain when other cities were stealing shoe factories out of Lynn, but now you come in here crying for help when a foreign country offers the threat of competition that you can't meet. . . . Where are the shoemakers of Lynn? They are gone to your city, and yours and yours.

Uniform Laws Needed

"Because Lynn was a high labor city, the manufacturers moved to other places where there was a lower labor cost. Here in Massachusetts we need uniform laws. Let the chambers of commerce get together and say they will not offer free taxes, free rents. . . . I have seen representatives of other cities using welfare labor to dismantle factories and take them away from my city.

"The Czechoslovakian threat is a threat that I will do all I can to help you overcome. But let's be fair and take care of the problem of unfair competition right here in our own state."

Backed by Mansfield

The Lynn Mayor's position was supported by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, who was named as counsel for a committee appointed by the Governor at the meeting to impress the point of view of the Massachusetts shoe manufacturers upon the Tariff Commission in Washington.

The fact that this point of view is largely sectional was vehemently attested by Mayor Andrew J. Gillis of Newburyport, who declared that Czech shoe manufacturers use cotton grown in the southern United States.

"You fellows," he said, "are talking a lot of baloney. If you expect any quarter from Southern Democrats, forget it . . . take it or leave it."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Nov. 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 23

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Send $1 with this advertisement to receive a pound of shelled

Jumbo Pecans

Super-selected, shelled, packaged pecan meats, in cellophane bags, $1 lb.

SATTERLEE FARMS

Orange Grove, Mississippi

Our Corsets Mould Your Figure

in slender graceful lines which give you a slim chic appearance—and still are so very comfortable. There is a complete variety of models both in custom-made and ready-to-wear.

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35th Christmas Fair

COPLEY-PLAZA BALLROOM

Nov. 29, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Nov. 30, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Luncheon 12 to 2 P. M. Tea (Monday only) 4 to 5:30 P. M.

We need your help! May we have it?

Sharon Is Taking Civic Pride In New Station and Overpass

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., Nov. 27—With the completion of a new railroad overpass and station at the foot of Depot Street in Sharon, the town has achieved that unusual thing, civic pride in its station center. The estimated cost together with an overhead crossing at Sharon Heights is $325,000.

The overpass is the result of a long-continued effort by the townspeople to obtain elimination of the dangerous grade crossing which has been the scene of many accidents, some of them fatal.

In 1933 a committee was chosen to determine a means of making the grade crossing safe. At that time funds were not available to secure an elimination of the crossing. The committee was composed of Henry P. Kendall, textile manufacturer; Gardner C. Derry, former chairman of the town finance committee; Harry D. Peck; Carroll A. Farwell, chairman of the planning board; the late Frederick S. Antoine, then chairman of the board of selectmen; and the late Timothy F. Quinn. Later on John I. Gillespie, present chairman of the board of selectmen and Frank Bradford were placed on the committee to fill the offices formerly held by Mr. Antoine and Mr. Quinn.

Conferences Held

Conferences with the State Department of Public Works definitely established the fact that the only solution for absolute safety was the building of an overpass.

Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the federal government allocated funds to the State of Massachusetts for the development of grade crossings and to relieve unemployment with labor coming from relief rolls.

Following hearings held by the Department of Public Utilities at which the town committee stated that there were nearly 100 trains passing at Sharon daily, that more than 1000 automobiles crossed the tracks daily, and presented figures on the many accidents, Sharon was placed third on the list in the state for elimination of a grade crossing.

Complete co-operation among the Federal and State Governments, New Haven Railroad, the town committee and officials, featured the effort. The sum of $6000 was appropriated by the town to cover land damages. To improve the site, various obstructions including an old house were removed by the railroad. Funds were raised by the aid of the Sharon Improvement Society, Board of Trade and Garden Club for an attractive landscaping program under the direction of a nationally known landscape architect. The result is now a naturalistic setting with trees of pines and birches, with a wide brook running alongside making for a pleasing vista.

Need of New Station

With the development of the bridge, the need for a new railroad station was apparent. The old station, built nearly 75 years ago, had served its purpose, and also was really on the wrong side of the tracks as a large majority of the commuters live on the opposite side. With plans for a fence to be built between the tracks, it was seen almost necessary to have a new station on the other side.

A community of 3600 inhabitants, and with approximately 500 to 600 persons commuting daily, Sharon is one of the largest commuting centers on this end of the New Haven line. Since the railroad would no longer have the expense of maintaining three grade crossing tenders, it agreed to build a new station on the opposite side of the track. Of a modern and attractive style of colonial architecture, the station was opened for use this week.

The new building completes the picture of this extensive development at the gateway of this enterprising town, and also gives the citizens an assurance of safety.

Sharon is one of the stations where the Comet stops, bringing the town within 20 minutes of the South Station.

Adding to Comfort and Safety of Sharon Commuters

By a Staff Photographer

Overhead Pass

Opened for Traffic at Sharon Railroad Station a Year Ago

Grade Crossing at Sharon as It Appeared in 1935

This Dangerous Crossing Was at the Foot of Sharon Depot Street. House Shown Was Razed to Allow for Overpass

New Railroad Station

Opened for Use Nov. 22 and Located Where Most of Commuters Reside

Realty Exchange To Push Bill For Broker Licenses

(Continued From Page 8)

chusetts, anyone can enter the real estate business and anyone can act as a real estate broker. This fact alone accounts for a great deal of our economic ills because so many people handling real estate know very little about it. Seventy per cent of our economic structure depends on a proper handling of real estate."

Mr. Long charged the only argument against a real estate brokers law "is the greed of the opposition."

Furthermore, he said, a reason for past failures to adopt a real estate brokers law is that "certain trustees who are collecting commissions on inter-family transfers do not want regulation at all and these persons feel that they do not need the protection of a license law because they are in the business and are able to take care of themselves."

The exchange president called upon every real estate broker favoring the proposed law to help the exchange in pushing the legislation through the General Court.

Ski Conditioning Train Announced

If one cannot ski because of lack of snow, he can at least get ready to ski, reasons the Boston and Maine Railroad promotion department and therefore announces that on Dec. 12 it will run a "ski conditioning train" from Boston to Laconia, N. H.

The excursion will enable champing-at-the-bit skiers to look over the trails and slopes, particularly the extensive developments around Belknap Mountain, to which the road plans to provide bus service out of Laconia to Gilford.

Haven Is Sought For Whaling Relic At New Bedford

(Continued From Page 9)

when he passed on, no specific provision was made in his will for the preservation or endowment of the old whaler, which the Colonel regarded as his museum. Concern was felt that the old bark which had weathered the fury of many a winter gale would fall the victim of an unhonored old age when winter winds whistled through the yards and rigging here.

To guard against such an emergency and loss, the New Bedford Times sponsored the raising of a fund to keep a crew of caretakers aboard, to safeguard the old ship until the estate was settled.

On the fourth of this month, Surrogate Harry E. Owen of Essex County, New York, awarded the bulk of the Green estate to Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, sister of Colonel Green, who, he said, in turn agreed to pay $500,000 to Colonel Green's widow, Mrs. Mabel Harlow Green.

New Bedford old-timers are inclined to believe that Mrs. Wilks will make provision for the care of the Morgan.

Open to Visitors Again

By permission of the administrators of the estate the vessel has been open to visitors during the past summer on payment of a small fee. Below decks, with the wind straining her shrouds, one can appreciate what the crews endured while confined to the dingy quarters.

During the nineteenth century, the United States became the great center of the whale fishery. Nantucket was its center and sent her boats to Newfoundland, the Gulf Stream, and even as far as the Cape Verde Islands and Brazil. The Revolutionary War paralyzed the industry and many of the interests were transferred to England and France.

New Bedford fitted out her first vessel in 1755 and soon led the industry. For years it was the greatest whaling port in the world. In 1846 there were 735 vessels engaged in this work, valued at more than $20,000,000 and 70,000 persons were more or less dependent upon whaling for their livelihood.

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Personal Greeting Cards engraved or printed with your name, beautiful and original designs in large variety. Priced most reasonably.

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57 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Drama, Music and Auditions on the Air

Works by three contemporary composers, two of them novelties, mark tonight's weekly musical event, the NBC Symphony Orchestra concert over the NBC-Red and Blue networks to WNAC and WBZ, 10 p. m. Pierre Monteux is conducting his third and last concert in this series before Artur Rodzinski takes over the baton.

The perennially popular Cesar Franck Symphony in D Minor heads the program. Then Mr. Monteux will present the andante tranquillo from Isadore Freed's "Jeux de Timbres" (literally "play of tone colors"). A Russian by birth but a resident of Philadelphia, Mr. Freed, a pupil of Ernest Bloch, composed the work in Paris where it was given its première by Mr. Monteux.

The other novelty is Germaine Tailleferre's Overture to an Opera Bouffe. This French woman composer is not unfamiliar to American concertgoers though this will be the first radiocast of this work in this country. The Prelude to Vincent D'Indy's opera, "Fervaal," and Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite are the remaining items on the program.

The Week-End Radio

Sunday

Continuing its Sibelius series the Radio City Symphony Orchestra will present the Finnish composer's Third Symphony. Edwina Eustis, contralto, will sing two of his songs. Henrietta Schumann, pianist, will be heard with the orchestra in Richard Strauss's "Burlesque." NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Vina Bovy, soprano, last year débuter with the Metropolitan, Edward Davies, baritone, Marek Weber's Viennese Orchestra, radio's "Vic and Sade," a Linton Wells interview with Jack O'Brine, Havana newspaper correspondent, and a symphony orchestra, constitute the "Magic Key" program; NBC-Blue to WBZ, 2 p. m.

Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, pianists, will be soloists in Poulenc's Concerto for Two Pianos in the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra program, John Barbirolli, conductor. Haydn's "Oxford" Symphony and Franck's Symphony in D Minor are the other items. CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Percival Dove, bass-baritone, of Andover, Mass., John Carter, tenor, and Florence Kirk, soprano, are the soloists of the Metropolitan Opera Audition, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 5 p. m.

On its "Request Night" the GM Symphony Orchestra period will present the American concert and radio debut of Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish tenor of the Royal Opera in Stockholm. Mr. Bjoerling will sing the "Your Tiny Hand Is Frozen" aria from Puccini's "La Bohème" and the "Woman Is Fickle" aria from Verdi's "Rigoletto." In another portion of the program he will be heard in a duet with Maria Jeritza in "Tu qui Santuzza?" from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." Enesco's "Roumanian Rhapsody," the andante cantabile from Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5, and the prelude to Act 3 of Wagner's "Lohengrin," constitute the principal orchestral items. NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8 p. m.

Gladys Swarthout, soprano, as soloist with the Sunday Evening Hour, will sing the Rossini aria, "Una Voce Poco Fa," from "The Barber of Seville," two songs, an arrangement of the Twenty-Third Psalm, and "America the Beautiful," the latter with chorus and orchestra. Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Debussy's "Clair de Lune," and the finale from Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4 are the major orchestral items scheduled. CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Edwina Eustis, contralto, as the featured "Rising Musical Star," will sing the "Lia" aria from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodique," the "Seguidilla" from Bizet's "Carmen," and the Act 2 music of "Amneris" from Verdi's "Aida." Mary Garden will present awards to the winner in the series of three concerts which have just been presented.

Drama on Sunday is featured by a pairing of Lee Tracy with Joan Fontaine in a drama from a story which has been published only two weeks. CBS to WEEI, p. m.

The WPA Federal Theater Radio Division will present the première of a 13-week series of dramas based on James Truslow Adams' historical book, "Epic of America." Mutual to WAAB, 8 p. m.

At the same hour, Columbia's Workshop will present "The First Violin," a dramatic study of the odd story of a violinist in a cheap London cafe who, substituting for a great artist, is unable to repeat his performance. CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.

Tyrone Power presents a light comedy, "Singing in His Cell," in his regular period at 9 p. m., NBC-Blue to WBZ.

Haven McQuarrie, whose "Do You Want to Be an Actor?" was a network show of last year, premieres again in a dramatic talent-finding period. NBC-Red to WEAF, 10:30 p. m.

Harry Conn, who has written many a funny line for vaudeville and radio comedy acts, now has the radio urge himself, and, in "Earaches of 1938," he debuts as a comedian in a program written by himself. Other talent are Beatrice Kay, Billy Jones, Barry Wood, Charles Castor, Mary Kelly and Mark Warnow's Orchestra. CBS to WEEI, 8:30 p. m. A. D. H.

Dormitory Set Up For Stranded Women

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 27 (AP)—An emergency dormitory for stranded hitch-hiking women has been established by the local branch of the Salvation Army, it was announced yesterday by Adjt. Alfred Walter, in charge.

The dormitory is by no means an ordinary lodging place, he said, but designed to meet an emergency demand created by an increasing number of hitch-hiking women. He cited recent examples to prove the existence of this need.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We know a girl who gave her family a "new self" for Thanksgiving . . . and we think it's a perfectly grand idea for a Christmas present, too. We'd love to have been there when she emerged from her room . . . for she insists she made a dramatic entrance before a spellbound audience; and when you can get that effect with your own immediate family, we just want to scream. This effect was made all over again, she assures us . . . except her younger brother, but surely nothing could ever make an impression on "one of those" . . . so it doesn't count!

However, the whole idea was her own in the first place . . . for it seems that she thought the family was beginning to take her for granted. So she decided to make herself look a lot different and go in for a little wholesale dramatization. Her new dress hadn't been seen by the family before (in fact they didn't even know she had it!) . . . and neither had her coiffure, which was really more of a surprise to the family than the dress. Because, after all, she had been changing her dress at least occasionally, whereas the family had been forced to look at the same hair-do for the last four years. It being a rather gala occasion, she had allowed her hairdresser to "go places" with her hair, and the result was curls where she'd never had curls before, and a muchly brushed down effect, where her hair had never been brushed down before.

Now you can achieve the same effect, and there are any number of beauty salons in town where you can have a service that includes trying your hair out in various ways, keeping your features and so forth in mind. And a salon like Adaline Thomas', at 420 Boylston Street, is one of them. Incidentally we met a girl right after she'd had a shampoo and a wave there recently . . . and she was most enthusiastic. We remember she was particularly rampant on the subject of water . . . for it seems that somehow or other it had been made extra-extra soft. And is there anything nicer than a shampoo that's given with water of the "good old rain-barrel" softness? Incidentally, the service at Adaline Thomas' isn't expensive. We stress this fact because there are salons that practically wreck you financially when you have more than a manicure. And if it's a permanent wave you're giving yourself shortly (and there's a grand Christmas gift for you!), it seems that you can have one designed for your individual type. And if you don't flatter yourself to the extent that you give yourself credit for being an individual type, just let Adaline take a good look at you. She'll bring it out in you!

House Numbers In Novel Designs

Personally, there are times when we can think of nothing more exasperating than a house without a number. We mean a number on the door, or somewhere where we can see it, and make a call without pounding on everybody's door within a block, and asking, "Do the Blanks live here?" That's probably why we were so taken with Stearns' house numbers . . . that not only give the number, but also your favorite breed of dog. You see they come in either wrought iron finish on cast aluminum so they'll show up on brick or dark painted houses, or black for Cape Cod or Colonial houses. And right on the last letter you'll find the dog is "leashed up." Silhouettes . . . and most attractive. You may have two numerals with any breed of dog for $6.50. And, they'll take orders for Christmas delivery up until the fifteenth of the month. Though you'd probably be doing them a favor by ordering before.

Janet Treat

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday feature.)

Appeal Is Planned In Vermont Case On Flood Control

(Continued From Page 9)

ment drew some support, on the votes in the House the bloc was hopelessly outnumbered by the scores of smaller towns which viewed the expense as something to be borne by the towns benefitting directly by the control program.

Division on Sunday Law

Full power of the attorney general's office will be behind county state's attorneys who move to enforce Vermont's "blue law" relating to Sunday observance, Attorney General Jones said here in comment on the attempt being made to ban Sunday movies in Bellows Falls and other towns where they have been held for benefit of charities.

Raymond A. Kiniry, Bellows Falls theater manager, and four employees were arrested yesterday. Kiniry posted bail of $50 and the others $25 each. The cases were continued until Dec. 3. In spite of pending legal action, Mr. Kiniry has announced that the charity benefit shows would be continued again tomorrow in Bellows Falls, with the added warning that counter action would be brought, to force application of the Sunday law against all types of violation, including news stands, tobacco stores, gasoline stations, Sunday sports of all kinds for which admission is charged, and in fact all the activities banned under the Sunday law as it stands on the statute books.

The statute originally placed in Vermont's public laws was written in 1797 and since has been only slightly amended. It reads:

"A person shall not, between 12 o'clock Saturday night and 12 o'clock the following Sunday night, exercise any secular business except works of necessity and charity, nor engage in any dance, nor shall a person promote or engage in any play, game, sport or entertainment during such hours for which admission is taken or for which any compensation is received, directly or indirectly, or which disturbs the peace."

The Sunday blue-law battle has been fought regularly at every session of the General Assembly for the past decade or more. Repercussions break out sporadically throughout the state, as now in Bellows Falls, over efforts to enforce certain sections of the law.

Reprisals have followed in many instances. In Brattleboro a few years ago, complaints forced closing of movie houses, but counter action brought by the theater managers caught many of the original complainants within the scope of the law. Golf courses were closed, newsstands and tobacco stores, and finally a truce was called and the whole action permitted to drop.

Agitation for Sunday movies centers largely in the communities on the State borders. With Sunday entertainments being legalized in New Hampshire, New York and Massachusetts, or at least condoned, these towns feel the loss of business keenly as hundreds of Vermonters each Sunday night cross the nearby State borders to attend. When their representatives seek liberalization of the law in the General Assembly, they are usually supported by the majority of larger towns; but the outnumbering small towns, having the same representation, invariably oppose any change.

An attempt to put the question before the people in the form of a referendum, made in the last legislature, was overwhelmingly defeated. There is no doubt but that a popular vote on the question would result in liberalization of the law, all observers agree.

Hudson Weekly Is Sold

HUDSON, Mass., Nov. 27 (AP)—The News-Enterprise, a weekly, has been sold by Robert S. Osterhout, who founded it 38 years ago, to John E. Roberts of Brookline, who takes possession at once, Mr. Osterhout announced yesterday.

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TEMPLE PLACE THROUGH TO WEST STREET

BOSTON

University of Montreal Sextet at Boston Garden Tonight — Star Center Is Out

Olympics to Open Without Services Of Frankie Spain

When the Olympics make their season's debut tonight at the Boston Garden against the strong University of Montreal sextet they will be without the services of the veteran Frankie Spain who has been a power in past years at the center ice position. Spain will be ready next week, however, to take up his hockey duties.

George Ford, Harvard's hockey captain of last year, will play in Spain's position with Jack Harris, capable spare moving into Ford's wing post.

With tonight's opening game Boston will see the start of one of its greatest amateur hockey seasons. For the first time in history the Boston Olympics are members of an organized hockey league—the Quebec Senior Provincial League.

Tonight will be Melrose night at the Boston Garden. Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics; Paul Guibord, speedy wing and ex-Dartmouth captain; Harris, Elbridge Ross, Fred McDonnell, Jerry O'Neil, Norm Costa and Jim McHugh all learned their hockey in and around Melrose.

Coach Harold Poole and his newly crowned State championship football team from Melrose will be the guests of honor of Manager Walter Brown. Arrangements have been made to have the Melrose school band as guests.

Spain, former Newton High, Exeter Academy and Dartmouth star, upon his return, will be at center ice on the Olympic's first line, flanked by Guibord and Ford.

Coach Harrington has in this combination one of the best lines in amateur circles. He also has a second line that is capable of taking-up right where the first line left off in the combination of John Lax and Paul Rowe, both ex-B. U. stars, along with Elbridge Ross, former Colby College captain. The third line also is not to be overlooked with Junie Allen, Big Green center ice man of a few years ago, Fred McDonnell, Harvard alumnus, and Bob Jeremiah, brother of the famous Eddie, present Dartmouth coach, ready to enter the fray with plenty of speed and scoring ability. Harris and Al Dewey are good spares.

In the defensive department, the Olympics are equally strong with Junie Stubbs, burly ex-Harvard defender, back at his old post with his mates Art Smith and Bill Splaine, both of Cambridge.

In the net will be Tom Moone, considered one of the best goalies in amateur circles. Art Ross thought so highly of this Lexington boy that he offered him a chance to join the pros this winter.

University of Montreal will be no set up for the locals. Last season the Montreal boys had the only team able to hold McGill to a small score. Comin gto Boston this year the Montrealers pack more experience and power and should give the Olympics a thorough testing.

Harvard Income Below Expenses

While the receipts of the Harvard Athletic Association for 1936-37 were larger than for the previous collegiate year, the annual report which has just been made by Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of Harvard College, shows an excess of expenses over income of $785.61. The previous year ended with a surplus of $4746.59, the difference in the two years being due to an increase in the amount of guarantees paid to visiting teams.

According to the report the receipts for 1936-37 were $564,571.09 as against $520,173.62 in 1935-36, while guarantees were $174,015.15 last year as against $139,303.65 in 1935-36.

Football was the only sport which wound up with a surplus last year. The varsity eleven showed receipts of $268,164.27 and expenses of $72,807.11, so that the gridiron sport contributed $195,357.16 toward the running of the other activities on the H. A. A. program. As usual crew was the biggest loser, it costing $16,883.51 to run the oarsmen and only $309.20 was taken in by them.

Captains All, in Olympic Cause

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Paul Guibord of Melrose, Frank Spain of Newton and George Ford of Belmont. Three Former College Captains Playing on the Same Line for the Boston Olympic Club. Spain and Guibord Are Former Dartmouth Captains, and Ford Was Leader of the Harvard Team Last Season. The Line Will Be Broken for Tonight's Game Only Due to the Absence of Spain.

Football Teams Head for Last Roundup Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—They headed for the last roundup today and two bell-cows of the football herd, Pittsburgh and Fordham, lead the way.

Despite the glamorous background of the Army-Navy clash at Philadelphia, Pitt's engagement with Duke at Durham and Fordham's traditional clash with New York University at New York are more important nationally. Reason? Empty benches in the Rose Bowl corral.

But don't mention this in Philadelphia. There the streets echoed to "Anchors Aweigh" and "Benny Havens" as the staid city on Schuylkill entertained a crowd of 103,000 and football's most impressive show. The fact that neither Army nor Navy is up to standard doesn't make the slightest difference. This game stands alone.

Man-Sized Problems

Dr. John Bain Sutherland, of Pitt, and Jimmy Crowley, of Fordham, had man-sized problems this afternoon. The Pittsburghs, halted only by a tie with Fordham, met a resourceful foe in Duke. The blue devils had everything to win and nothing to lose.

Like Sutherland, Crowley has heard the distant thumping of Rose Bowl drums. But his team has unfinished business ahead that gave the Rams a greater incentive against N. Y. U. than Pitt had in meeting Duke. A year ago the smell of roses around Fordham was wafted away by a 7-0 violet victory.

They said that N. Y. U. didn't belong on the same field with Fordham. They say the same today. Perhaps the Violets should skedaddle home before the game starts. But Mal Stevens' pitchers, and he has a capable staff, may make it extremely uncomfortable for the Rams.

Favored on Form

On form both Pitt and Fordham should win, thus placing the Rose Bowl selectors in a most uncomfortable position. One of three, Alabama, Pitt or Fordham, probably will be picked for Pasadena. If Alabama misses a Rose Bowl bid it's a good bet that the tide will mest one of the other two teams in the Sugar Bowl, thereby giving the New Orleans game the tastiest attraction of its history.

Alabama, unbeaten and untied, is resting on its laurels after shading Vanderbilt. Frank Thomas has nothing to bother about but his plans for New Year's Day. His team is in as far as the regular season goes—and you can't sell Alabama short for the Rose Bowl.

Notre Dame, pushed out of top billing, today met an old intersectional foe, Southern California. A win over the Trojans will give Elmer Layden's young men one of Notre Dame's most notable seasons of recent years.

Might Have Beens

Columbia entertained Stanford in New York. This game might well have been one of the year's best intersectional contests. But all it amounts to now is a battle of "might have beens" with a strong Stanford eleven a favorite to whip the battle-weary Lions.

Tulane and Louisiana State and Georgia and Georgia Tech resumed old rivalries in the South. Nebraska made its last bid for the Big Six title against Kansas State. Centenary played Oklahoma A. and M.

Texas Christian opposed Southern Methodist and Rice faced Baylor in the Southwest. San Francisco and Michigan State, Boston College and Holy Cross and Florida and Auburn were other pairings of note.

Drake scored a last period touchdown to beat Miami, 7-0, at Miami last night.

Two unbeaten teams, Santa Clara and Villanova, play tomorrow, Santa Clara meeting Gonzaga and Villanova encountering Loyola of Los Angeles.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Tonight

National League

Montreal Maroons at Toronto.
New York Rangers at Montreal Canadiens.
Chicago at New York Americans.

International-American League

Syracuse at Philadelphia.
New Haven at Cleveland.
Pittsburgh at Springfield.

American Association

Wichita at Minneapolis.
Tulsa at Kansas City.

Sunday Night

National

Montreal Maroons at Detroit.
New York Americans at Boston.

International-American

Springfield at Syracuse.
Pittsburgh at Providence.
Philadelphia at New Haven.

American Association

Wichita at St. Paul.
Tulsa at St. Louis.
(No games scheduled last night)

Williams Ice Schedule

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 27 (AP)—In addition to four games at Lake Placid during the Christmas holidays, 10 games have been booked for the Williams College hockey team this winter as follows: Jan. 8—Union, 14—Dartmouth at Hanover; 15—New Hampshire at Manchester; 22—Army at West Point; Feb. 10—Colby; 12—Boston College; 14—Colgate; 19—Rensselaer Polytech; 22—Middlebury; 26—Hamilton at Clinton.

Morens Benefit Sum

MONTREAL, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Howie Morens benefit fund stands at $26,595.32, President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League announced last night that sum had been collected for the family of the great center of the Montreal Canadiens. The money, most of it gathered in a benefit game here early this month, has been invested by trustees for Howie's widow and

College Football Result

St. Mary's (Tex.) 33, Ouachita 14.

Horse Trading Probably Due For Baseball

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Listen closely as king football blasters his way out today and you'll hear the thumping and throbbing of the baseball drums.

They can't remain silent long. It seems only day before yesterday that Bill Terry sat in his big ball-bearing chair in the Polo Grounds clubhouse, listened to the carousal of the victorious Yankees next door.

Yet next Wednesday the minor leagues open their big three-day horse trading session at Milwaukee, and five days later the major league magnates start exercising their tonsils at Chicago. There will be a world of noise—particularly at Chicago—and there will be one "sensational" trade right after the other, none of them destined to affect next year's pennant races in the slightest degree.

Every manager from Joe McCarthy of the terrible Yankees to Bill McKechnie, new boss of the lowly Cincinnatis, will go to Chicago determined to out-slick a couple of rival pilots and strengthen his club out of all recognition without spending a cent. And none will return home with anything notable.

It's a strange thing, but take last year's meeting here. They swapped players all over the place, no fewer than 20 sterling performers changing uniforms, four of them going to Brooklyn alone. Yet in the light of subsequent events it is clear that the most important and far-reaching event of that meeting was a $10,000 banquet thrown by owner Horace Stoneham of the Giants.

Neither the Yankees nor Detroit Tigers, destined to finish one-two in the American League, made a single deal.

Among the most whooped-up trades of the season was that sending Third Baseman Frank Higgins of the Athletics to the Boston Red Sox in exchange for Bill Werber. The final 1937 standings fail to show where either club profited. The Chicago White Sox, perhaps, made the most profitable deal when they got Pitcher Thornton Lee from Cleveland. He trimmed the Yanks five straight before they finally caught up with him.

The biggest trade of all—a six-player swap—didn't noticeably do the Cleveland Indians or St. Louis Browns any good.

Terry parted with a minor league player and $25,000 cash to get Third Baseman Lou Chiozza from the Phils. Lou flopped at the hot corner, though he did do some valuable and totally unexpected batting for the Giants toward the end of the campaign.

Pittsburgh found that the veteran Ed Brandt, obtained from Brooklyn, was no bargain, and the Cards found no value in the three players they picked up.

The reluctant conclusion must be that the mid-winter conclave of the managers produces much more ballyhoo than tangible results. It's good, clean fun, though.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Stub Allison succeeded "Navy Bill" Ingram, who resigned after four years, as head football coach of the University of California.

Five Years Ago

Lou Bush, Massachusetts State halfback, tops nation's football scorers with 114 points.

Three-I Hockey League Promises To Furnish Keener Competition

The International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League comprising the four American teams of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Princeton, and the Canadian quartet of McGill, Toronto, Queen's, and Montreal, starts its second season on Dec. 18 when Princeton travels across the border to meet the league champions, McGill, at Montreal.

This league, only a freshman in hockey circles last year, has firmly established itself as a permanent institution because of the color and keen competition between the eight colleges. In the words of the hockey gallery-ites: "It's a natural." As it launches on its sophomore year keener competition is anticipated than that which was provided last year. And with it should come some of the best amateur hockey either country will produce this season.

Last year, McGill, by far and large, was the outstanding team of the league. The Redmen from Montreal displayed a marked superiority over all of its rivals, coasting through its league schedule undefeated. In fact, the majority of its games were won by substantial margins. Not even Harvard's great six, the best sextet in the Crimson's ice history, could stem McGill's victory surge.

McGill Stopped Harvard

Harvard swept through all of its American opponents with comparative ease and then marched on to beat Toronto, Queen's, and Montreal. Undefeated the Crimson skaters went into the McGill game, only to see the Redmen outskate and outstick-handle them by a score of 7 to 2. Traff Hicks, present Crimson captain, saved Harvard from a shutout by soloing down the ice on two occasions to score.

Harvard took runner-up position in the Three-I league and won for the second consecutive year the championship of the quadrangular league—a league which is made up of the four American colleges now competing in the Three-I loop.

Last year Toronto and Queen's were the Canadian teams which visited the United States. This season McGill and Montreal are scheduled to appear on American ice. Local hockey fans will welcome these sextets for they represent two of Canada's outstanding college teams. Montreal will visit Harvard on Jan. 8, while McGill will come to Boston on Jan. 8.

The outlook for the coming season points toward a thriller. All of the teams should be greatly improved units despite the fact each has lost several key men by graduation.

By a Staff Photographer

Trafford S. Hicks Jr.
Harvard Hockey Player

Strong freshman teams, however, are reported to have more than made up for losses.

While McGill must be favored to retain its league title, there is every indication that the Redmen will have to play good hockey to protect their prestige. Toronto, which was a strong unit the early part of last season, but faded near the close of the year, might bear watching. Coach Ace Bailey has some good players left over and a promsing group of youngsters coming up. Also Montreal and Queen's can be depended on to make things more interesting as the season advances.

In the American group Harvard again appears to be tops. The Crimson lost its inspiring captain and clever stick-handler, George Ford; two good goalies in George Mahoney and James Kidder; defensemen, Leo Ecker and Charles Bellows, and wings, John Callaway and Louis Carr, but with these gone from the ranks, Harvard can produce a team just as good, if not better, than that unit of last season. Back will be that sensational line of John Mechem, George Roberts and Ed Cutter, supported by another array of speedsters in the persons of Ralph Pope, Austie Harding and Joseph Patrick. Russ Allen, captain of the Harvard football team, will be back on the defense with Eugene Emerson, and Hicks. David Wilder, freshman goalie two years ago, will be available, as will two of last year's yearling net minders.

Dartmouth, Yale and Princeton had better than average freshman teams, and with this material added to a good array of veterans, should produce some formidable sixes from these respective colleges. The schedule:

Dec. 18—Princeton at McGill; 20—Princeton at Montreal.
Jan. 6—Montreal at Harvard; Queen's at Yale; Toronto at Princeton; McGill at Dartmouth; 8—Montreal at Dartmouth; Queens at Princeton; Toronto at Yale; McGill at Harvard; 15—Harvard at Princeton; Yale at Dartmouth; 21—Dartmouth at Queen's; 23—Princeton at Yale; Dartmouth at Toronto; 29—Yale at Montreal; 31—Yale at McGill.
Feb. 5—Dartmouth at Yale; 12—Harvard at Dartmouth; 16—Princeton at Yale; 18—Harvard at Queen's; 19—Harvard at Toronto; 22—Yale at Princeton; 23—Dartmouth at Harvard; 26—Harvard at Yale; Dartmouth at Princeton.
March 5—Princeton at Dartmouth; Yale at Harvard.

Dorothy Forbes Breaks a Record

By the Associated Press

Camden, N. J., Nov. 27

Dorothy Forbes, Camden swimming star, bettered the world's record for the 100-meter backstroke last night.

Swimming a short 20-yard course in the Y. M. C. A. pool, the former Camden high school star and national 100-yard indoor women's A. A. U. backstroke champion covered the 100 yards in 1m. 20.2s, to better the record of 1m. 22.3s. set by Eleanor Holm Jarrett in Jacksonville, Fla., seven years ago.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The New Adams Class

The yachtsmen of Massachusetts have always been recognized as among the best Corinthians in the United States. Not only have they been among the leaders when it comes to handling a yacht of any size; but they have also played a leading part in designing new classes. It is, therefore, pleasing to note that one of the best amateur yachting skippers who has ever handled the tiller of a yacht, from the smallest proportions to the largest of the America's Cup yachts, is being honored by the yachtsmen of Boston Bay. It is also very fitting that the yachtsmen who are back of the movement are from the city in which he was born. Situated on the shores of the bay on which he first learned to sail, Quincy and the Quincy Yacht Club, which started the new class, are to be congratulated over the fact that they have inaugurated the new Adams Interclub Class in honor of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the United States Navy.

© Paul Thompson
Charles Francis Adams

An Ardent Yachtsman

No more ardent yachtsman could be found in the world than Skipper Adams. Many a time has he helped handle an America's Cup defender in past years and always with marked success. But as the handler of smaller yachts he is even better known, and his victories in regattas off Marblehead are too numerous to mention. Last summer he consented to have his name given to the Charles Francis Adams Star Class Trophy, which went to the winner of the New England Star class championship during Marblehead Race Week. And, incidentally, it might be mentioned that Mrs. Adams is about as enthusiastic for yachting as her more famous husband, which is attested to by the fact that the trophy which goes to the women's national yachting champion bears her name. Although it is seldom indeed that a yachting class is named for a living yachtsman, the Corinthians of Quincy have wisely made an exception to the rule in favor of their most distinguished contemporary.

Should Be Popular Class

Of a size and design which will permit the yachts being built at a reasonable cost, it is expected that the Adams interclubs will become very popular in Massachusetts waters. In fact, there are many who believe that they will extend to all locations along the Atlantic seaboard where amateur yachting is popular. The new boats will be 17 feet on the waterline with an overall of 24½ feet, a six-foot beam and a four-foot draft. The sail area will be 253 feet on a pear-shaped mast of 30ft. 10in., and a boom of 12½ feet. It is expected that in time this new class will take the place of the Massachusetts Bay 18-footers, which is now the leading racing class in Boston Bay. The design of the hull of the new yacht indicates plenty of speed, and the small trunk cabin in the interior provides plenty of shelter and will accommodate two persons when on a cruise. In the words of Mr. Adams himself, when shown the plans of the new yacht, "It's a corker."

* * *

Vanderbilt's Famous Jibe

Those who followed the events preliminary to the America's Cup races of 1937 will recall the famous jibe which Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper of the successful Ranger, sprang on the yachting public when he jibed the spinnaker on his Class J yacht without hauling it down. This brought up quite a controversy, with the result that the racing committee of the New York Yacht Club barred it from the cup races, because the rules stated that the sail must be attached to a boom at all times. But Commodore Vanderbilt must now be credited with having introduced something new, as the North American Yacht Racing Union has changed the rule so that henceforth a spinnaker may be detached from its boom during the operation of jibing, although it must still be set with a boom. And so Mike Vanderbilt does one more thing for yachting.

Dutton Brings Balanced Club To Face Bruins

Lineup at Garden Tomorrow

Boston Bruins		N. Y. Americans
Getliffe, lw		lw, Carr
Cowley, c		c, Chapman
Sands, rw		rw, Schriner
Hollett, rd		rd, Jerwa
Shore, rd		ld, Murray
Thompson, g		g, Robertson

Boston spares—Clapper, Portland, Damart, Schmidt, Bauer, Goldsworthy, Weiland, Beattie, Jackson. Americans spares—Day, Shill, Johnson, Wiseman, Stewart, Smith, Lamb, Anderson, Gallagher.

The Bruins are definitely riding to a fall and it may come tomorrow night at the Boston Garden. At that time they will be facing the greatly improved New York Americans and attempting to win or tie their eighth successive hockey game. After winning six straight games the sensational Rossmen were held to a one-all tie last Tuesday by Canadiens.

Although Ray Getliffe, sturdy left winger on the Cowley line, is programmed to play, there is a possibility that Manager Art Ross will keep him on the sideline for further rest. In that event either Red Beattie or Cooney Weiland will fill the breach unless a hurry call be put through to Bun Cook for Red Hamill, rookie winger with Providence.

It is hard to say just how the loss of Getliffe will affect the team. Bruins beat Americans in New York, 2 to 1, without the services of either Getliffe or his wing mate, Charlie Sands. And Americans will be stronger for this game, having the veteran Ching Johnson on defense.

There are several former Bruins with Amerks, led by Nels Stewart, Joe Jerwa, Joe Lamb, Art Chapman, Jack Shill and Hooley Smith. Red Dutton, New York manager, has experience and speed available along with a new goalie, Earl Robertson, who tended for Detroit in the '37 playoffs.

W. M.

American Grid League Names All-Star Eleven

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 27 (AP)—The American Professional Football League has announced its own "All-America" team, giving honor positions to five Los Angeles team members, three from Cincinnati and one each from New York, Boston and Rochester. Selections follow:

Bill Moore, Los Angeles, le.
Bill Steinkemper, Cincinnati, lt.
Pete Mehringer, Los Angeles, lg.
Lee Mulleneaux, Cincinnati, c
Alex Drobnitch, New York, rg.
Harry Fields, Los Angeles, rt.
Red Fleming, Boston, re
Harry Newman, Rochester, qb.
Don Geyer, Cincinnati, lh.
Al Nichilini, Los Angeles, rh.
Gordon Gore, Los Angeles, fb.

Street to Manage Browns

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27 (AP)—Charles E. "Gabby" Street, former manager of the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League, was named manager today of the city's American League club, the Browns. President Donald L. Barnes' announcement said Street was chosen "because of his long experience and uniform success in baseball."

Lash to Defend Title Tomorrow

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 27 (AP)—Don Lash, former Indiana University star, defends his national senior A. A. U. cross-country title for the third successive time in a field of 100 over the flat Branch Brook 10,000-meter course tomorrow.

Tom Deckard, a senior, leads Lash's Indiana teammates of 1936 in defending their team title. Deckard finished second last year. James Smith, Mel Trutt, and Earl Applegate, the other squad members, finished third, fourth and sixth respectively.

Pete Waters' Manhattan College squad is the only other college team entered, but six clubs have runners swift enough to threaten Indiana's supremacy.

The New York Athletic Club, with Gene Venzke and Joe McCluskey, will present a strong combination. Philadelphia's Shanahan Catholic Club, middle-Atlantic champion, and Norfolk Young Men's Club of West Roxbury, Mass., New England titleholder, are other standout competitors.

New York's Millrose A. A. offers two former Olympic runners in Lew Gregory and Eino Pentti. Millrose has also entered Victor Dyrgall, who recently won the junior A. A. U. title at Yonkers, N. Y.

Byron White to Play In Post-Season Game

BOULDER, Colo., Nov. 27 (AP)—Byron (Whizzer) White, Colorado University's national football scoring leader, will exhibit his tricks outside the Rocky Mountain section after all.

Colorado's athletic board today approved a post-season game for the Buffalos, undefeated and untied in eight games.

Prof. Clarence Eckel, chairman, said the Buffs have been invited to New York's Yankee Stadium to meet Villanova Dec. 11, to the El Paso (Texas) sun bowl New Year's Day, with Texas Tech as the probable foe, and to Los Angeles for a charity game Christmas.

Miller Resigns at Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27 (AP)—Leo T. Miller, business manager of the Buffalo International League baseball club since 1931, announced his resignation yesterday. He said he would take a similar position with the Indianapolis club of the American Association. The Bisons' field manager, Ray Schalk, likewise resigned recently to go with Indianapolis.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—Com. 1492

TOM'W at 3:30 — RACHMANINOFF
Friday, Dec. 3, at 2:30—Saturday, Dec. 4, at 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
Soloist—EMMA BOYNET—Pianist

Sun, Aft. Dec. 5 at 3:30 — TITO SCHIPA AND NORMA JEAN ERDMANN

Sun. Aft. Dec. 12 at 3:30 — JOSEF HOFMANN
50th Annniversary Recital

Mail orders filled promptly—Checks to Symphony Hall

SYMPHONY HALL
Sunday Eve., Dec. 19, at 8:15
Monday Eve., Dec. 20, at 8:15
Handel and Haydn Society
Symphonic Chorus of 300 Voices
DR. THOMPSON STONE, Conductor
"MESSIAH"
55 Members Boston Symphony Orchestra
Rose Dirmann Edward Austen Kane
Elsa Haines
Gean Greenwell Sunday — Walter Kidder Monday
Tickets, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, Tax Exempt
Now on Sale at Symphony Hall

WILBUR 2 WEEKS Beg. MON. NOV. 29th Seats Now!
Fourth Play Theatre Guild and American Theater Society Season
THE HOUSEMASTER
IAN HAY'S NEW COMEDY
Direct from 400 Performances in London and Still Playing to Capacity
with FREDERICK LEISTER
PEGGY SIMPSON • AUBREY MATHER and PHOEBE FOSTER
with a Distinguished Supporting Company
Evs. $1.10 to $2.75, Thurs. and Sat. Mats., $1.10 to $2.20, tax incl.

SHUBERT • EVES 6:30 | Mat. Tom'w 2:30
GILBERT MILLER presents
TOVARICH
with
MARTA ABBA & RUDOLF FORSTER
and Original New York Cast
Evs. $1.10-$2.75 Thurs.-Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.20

NEWTON, MASS.
PARAMOUNT THEATRE
Monday and Tuesday
THE RITZ BROTHERS
in LIFE BEGINS IN COLLEGE
Claude Rains and Gloria Dickson in
THEY WON'T FORGET

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
THE HURRICANE
ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE...
with Dorothy LAMOUR
Jon HALL
Mary ASTOR
C. Aubrey SMITH
COLONIAL

SOUTH STATION
3 NEWSREEL HIGHLIGHTS
HARVARD vs YALE!
Also: THRILLS FROM 2 BIG JOB GAMES
"YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK"
GROUCHY RACKETS MICKEY MOUSE THE AMERICAN INDIAN
STELLA TAYLOR LEON & CAROL
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

FUN! COLOR! ACTION!
All for 40c—Children 25c
LEISURE TIME SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING ALL THIS WEEK
Last Day 1 to 10:30 P.M.
1001 Ways to Use Your Spare Time for Profit and Pleasure

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL Mon. Eve., Nov. 29, at 8:15
BARBARA AND DAN FARNSWORTH
SOPRANO - CELLIST
NATHAN PRICE at the Piano

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing — Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing —Booth Theatre, New York.
Nov. 27, Richmond, Va.;
Nov. 29, Lynchburg, Va.;
Nov. 30, Roanoke, Va.

BOSTON
Stage Door
NOW!
KATHARINE HEPBURN • GINGER ROGERS
ADOLPHE MENJOU
with GAIL PATRICK • Constance Collier • Andrea Leeds • Samuel L. Hinds • Lucille Ball
plus 2nd feature
"PRESCRIPTION FOR LOVE"
KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE and ORPHEUM
M-G-M's Hilarious Romance
Wm. POWELL - Myrna LOY
in "Double Wedding"
Also: "DARK JOURNEY"

NEW YORK CITY
JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in
SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., W. 45th St. CI. 6-9150
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat.

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway, 40 St.
Evs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

The Most Exciting Play in Town!
"MANY MANSIONS"
The love story of a minister
With
Alexander Kirkland and Flora Campbell
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St., W. of B'way
Evenings 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

Where to Dine

BOSTON

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VIKING
Continental Style of Dining
American Menu also
1442 STUART STREET

Brittany Coffee Shop
SUNDAY DINNER
12:30 to 2:30
SUPPER 6 TO 8
222 Newbury Street, Near Exeter Street

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Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies.

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FRAMINGHAM CENTER
On the Worcester Turnpike — Route 9
Open all year

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When in Concord, N. H.
enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

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Jane Dario
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DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

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THE GRAND
83 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
Also Excellent Board and Residence

Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

Contemporary American Silverware

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Brooklyn Museum is holding an exhibition of silver—hand-wrought and industrial, sterling and plated. Emphasis is placed on contemporary work, which is introduced by means of an historic prelude showing eighteenth century pieces from England and France and notable examples of American craftsmanship in the 1700's.

The idea of including these survivals of the past in an exhibition mainly of contemporary forms, is not so much to give perspective to the picture as to point out that modern shapes and decorations are not always entirely novel.

Notable in the early American cases are pieces by Paul Revere, 1735-1818; John Coney, 1655-1722; Benjamin Burt, 1729-1805; George Hanners, 1696-1740; all of Boston. From this group we illustrate a tiny "spout cup" by Hanners, a very rare vessel whose spout is designed not for pouring but for drinking, and whose handle is placed, logically, like that of a teacup, on the side.

Pieces by Jacob Boelen, 1624-1729; Samuel Vernon, 1683-1737; Garrett Onciebagh, freeman, 1698, and Bartholomew Schaats, 1670-1758, delight us with their fine craftsmanship. A pair of goblets that were once in the possession of General Lafayette and a plate and gravy bowl that belonged to Napoleon I and were inherited by Louis XVIII when the Emperor went into exile, diffuse the glamor of romance.

It is not the antique pieces, however, which constitute the real show. That belongs, as has been said, to contemporary manufacturers and craftsmen. A considerable portion of the hand-wrought work is done by men whose names are non-American and shows the art traditions of their several countries. However, most of these artists are producing their work in the United States and all of them are strongly influencing American design. This may be said, also, of the contemporary work of the Navajo Indians, to which one case is devoted. And who will say that the Navajos are not Americans?

Each outstanding manufacturer of sterling and each craftsman is given an individual showcase; the industrial displays are ranged along one side of the galleries, while the designers show their pieces on the opposite walls. A gallery of electroplated silver, which includes lighting fixtures and feather-weight tableware for passenger airplanes, points up several of the special requirements of our period.

This arrangement makes it possible to balance the preponderance of tradition in the output of certain firms, against the more creative design sponsored by others. Also, it shows up the complete dependence of some firms on mechanical means, against the reliance which other commercial concerns still place on a certain amount of expert hand labor. And in the instance of the craftsmen, it facilitates the study of their individual styles.

Nor does the story end here. A comparison of the effects produced by the hands with those resulting from complex machinery, becomes inevitable and clarifies many personal tastes. We are made aware of the contrasts between the aspect of silver surfaces which have felt the irregular blows of the hand-wielded hammer and those that have been spun or stamped. And we distinguish between graving, piercing and chasing that translate the mood of the worker and those that reflect the precision and polish of machines.

Such observations as the layman is able to make in examining the finished work are greatly assisted by displays of objects in progressive stages of production, by collections of tools and photographs of processes. From time to time these are supplemented by moving pictures, lectures and demonstrations.

However, one should not become so fascinated by processes and comparisons of techniques as to lose the pure joy in form and texture which this exhibition offers. Because silver, we delight to realize, is not only malleable under the craftsman's tools and supple on the lathe of the spinning machine, but it becomes the medium of the craftsman in expressing his creative urge in forming beautiful objects. More broadly, as those who thus shape it are moved by prevailing ideas and ideals, it translates into its own terms our generation's mode of thinking and living.

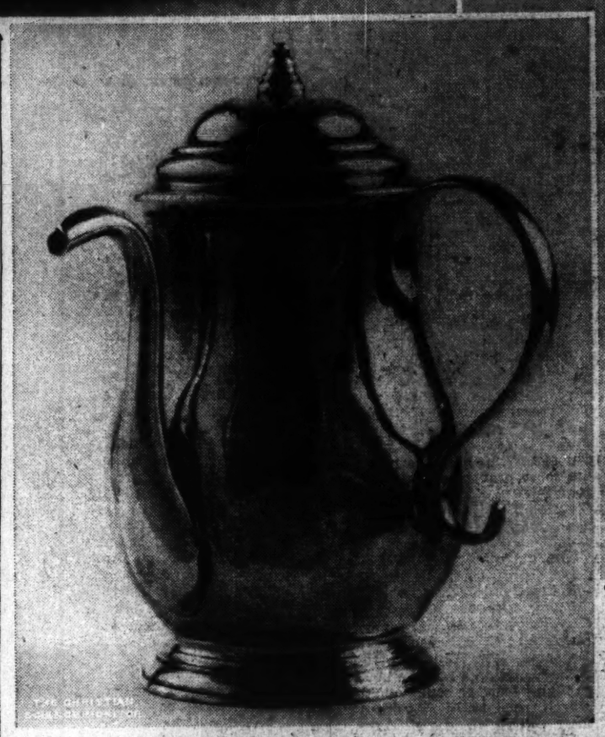
When we permit all these imaginative and interpretative translations of modern thought into formal objects to disclose to us their significance, we understand that silver is an eloquent medium for the expression of culture at any given moment.

Examples of this contemporary expression are found in the architectural transmutation of natural forms which characterizes the work of C. L. Eichner in the candleholder, pictured on this page; also in the firm, angular lines that give stimulating definiteness to the conceptions of Tommy Parsinger; in the swelling rhythms that freeze into complex curves when Morris Levine imposes permanence on them, and in the virile grace of Ilse Von Drage's forms.

And not only at the hands of craftsmen are the effects achieved. The industrial designer, his genius trained to express itself within the exactions set up by machines, has perhaps even more adequately than the handworker made permanent in concrete images the temperament of our era. A visitor from Mars, set down before the display cases of commercial firms, would inevitably gain some impression of our homes and our customs.

The public is indebted to Louise Chase of the Brooklyn Museum staff, and to Christine Krehbiel, display counsel, for the orderly and beautiful method of arrangement, for the effective lighting of the glass showcases and the pure white backgrounds with occasional color accents, such as the columns of Chinese blue.

The exhibition will continue through Dec. 23.



Courtesy Brooklyn Museum

With early American Colonial examples to give a background of antecedent, hand-wrought types, the Brooklyn Museum exhibition of contemporary silverware holds uncommon attractions. . . . Above appear, at the left top a tea pot from the early work of Georg Jensen, famous recent Danish craftsman; at right a group from the factory of Reed & Barton. . . . At the left, below, a spout cup by George Hanners of Boston; about 1720. At the right, a candle holder from the hands of C. L. Eichner of New Jersey, contemporary

"Everyday Things"

The title leads one to expect much from the book, "Everyday Things in American Life, 1607-1776," by William Chauncy Langdon, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, at $3. Such an anticipation might even picture a work of scope and importance comparable to "A History of Everyday Things in England," published two years ago by the same house and written by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell.

Those who are familiar with the latter work should be informed that Mr. Langdon's is not of like character or quality, notwithstanding the title and the fact that he promises three volumes to match the Quennells' three.

The book has numerous portions of value, but it is neither comprehensive nor does it follow a series of specially related and coherent topics. Rather it shows haste in conception, writing and assembling.

Unit Sections For Kitchens

Further development of kitchen furniture ensembles is noticeable this fall in the new pieces coming on the market. Both lefthand and right-hand utility sinks, cabinets, broom closets, under-the-sink cabinets, stoves, and tables are standardized in color and finish.

We Decorate Our Club Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

El Paso

Our club house had burned several months before, and when it was rebuilt there were no funds for the redecoration or refurnishing of the basement, where the women's locker, lounge and dressing rooms were located.

A golf tournament was to take place in a few weeks and guests from other cities were expected. Not wishing to entertain them in these unfurnished and unattractive quarters, a meeting of all women members was called to work out a plan for redecoration. It was decided to do all the work ourselves if the directors would allot $200 with which to buy materials.

The proposition was accepted, a committee appointed to work out the scheme of decoration, and for two weeks a group of nine to twelve women worked steadily, those who had electric sewing machines bringing them along. Remaining from the fire were a few wicker chairs.

In second-hand stores and junk shops, more wicker furniture, tables and mirrors, without frames, were bought at a nominal price. Being basement rooms, light and cheer were lacking, so all the walls, woodwork furniture were painted white.

Moldings, doors and windows in the lounge were trimmed in a daffodil yellow. At the windows were hung curtains made of bedspreads of the same color, tufted in geometrical designs with a darker yellow and white tufts.

A turquoise colored "Indian Head" was used to upholster some of the chairs and couches—with corded piping in yellow. Other chairs were done in white ground chintz having large turquoise-colored flowers and green leaves with a touch of orange. These, too, were piped in yellow. The rest of the chairs and couches were done in an orange chintz with birds in green, yellow and blue, corded piping here was orange. At the doorways, curtains of the turquoise blue "Indian Head," with hems turned back and piped in yellow, with tie backs, were hung.

Two large mirrors, bought at a junk dealer's and framed in fancy wood molding, were painted gold and black and placed on the large wall spaces where they caught the sunlight reflected by the curtains. Two wooden screens, painted black, were panelled in oilcloth which resembled tooled leather. Colored prints were hung in groups in large wall spaces. The floors were painted turquoise blue.

With no windows in the locker- and dressing-rooms, electricity supplied the only light, so vivid colors were introduced there—cerise and a bright French blue. The moldings, woodwork, mirrors, chairs and tables were trimmed in cerise; the floors were painted a bright blue.

At the doorways were hung curtains of cerise chambray, with hems turned back and piped in bright French blue. The chaise longues were upholstered in chintz to match the table skirts, with corded piping of cerise. Cushions for these were of bright French blue "Indian Head" piped in cerise, and of cerise piped in the blue. A white wooden screen with panels of the blue piped in cerise and nailed on with brass tacks, was placed in one corner. Blue jardinieres, filled with Texas bluebonnets, completed these rooms.

The hearty co-operation that pervaded these groups of women who gathered together daily for two weeks to make their club rooms more attractive, brought new life into their club and approbation from everyone who saw them. The visitors returned to their homes, resolved to do the same for their own quarters.

E. R. C.

A Low-Cost, Six-Room House

The six-room house shown here has a very simple exterior that does not suggest the wholly modern conveniences of the interior, where space has been utilized to good advantage, especially on the second floor. Designed for erection on a lot as small as 40 feet by 100, the dining-living room extends across the rear end of the house, which measures 21 feet by 29.

This makes possible a completely private view of a suitably planned rear area, which may be developed according to the character of the lot and taste of the owners. Presumably the "breakfast room" would be used for family meals without guests, the dining table and chairs in the dining-living room being so selected as to suit an atmosphere of general sociability most of the time.

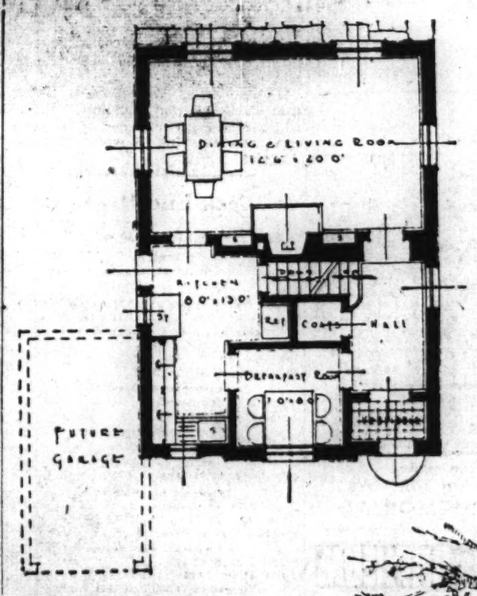
Placing the kitchen and its appurtenances, as well as the garage, on the street end, is sound sense especially in a closely settled neighborhood or on a much-traveled highway. Back in the country in past generations, and in some places recently, people liked to have a view of the street or road, so they could watch all who walked or rode by.

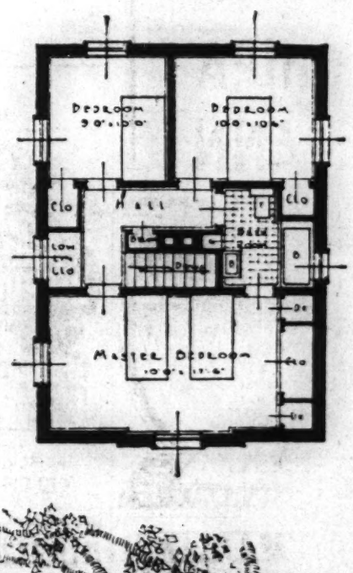
Now most people want to get where they will not see traffic nor hear it, which naturally leads to the development of the rear lot in the most attractive ways, and the placing of the most-used and important rooms in this part of the plan. This house was planned to face the northeast, which makes the garden on the southwest, where the maximum of sunlight would be secured.

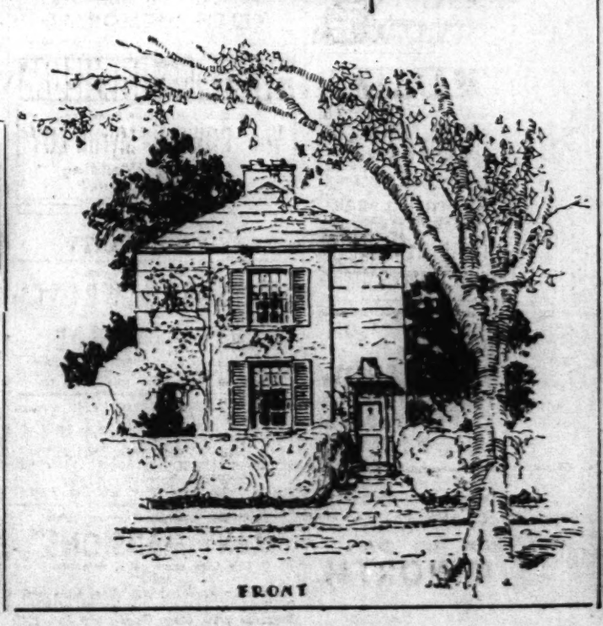
Awarded one of the third prizes in the competition for low-cost house designs held by the Canadian Government last year, the architect was Arthur W. Davidson, 15 Court House Avenue, Brockville, Ont. Five thousand dollars was set as the maximum expected cost of all schemes submitted, although no single estimate can apply equally to all localities. Although we read frequent hints that some new scheme will greatly reduce building costs, none of them have yet proved more desirable in the long run than are familiar methods, commonly used.

This one is found in a book of about 70 others which were also entered in the contest, a publication which may be secured by sending 25 cents (not in stamps) to F. W. Nichols, Director of Housing, Department of Finance, Ottawa, Can.

C. G. B.







Almost 3 Yards Wide

Chicago

Fabrics wider than the usual run of materials have been seen on the market recently. These prove to be very useful both in making full drapes and in tailoring one's own bedspreads. A material known as "Sheridan Cloth" is 100 inches wide—a heavy cotton crash woven in a chevron pattern, the width of each diagonal section being about five inches. It comes in five different colors. Each one—beige, green, blue, henna, and brown—has a particular interest in its texture, because the chevron weave, in its striped pattern, makes use of two shades of the same color.

Another cotton crash, also 100 inches wide, is striped by means of a different colored coarse thread drawn through in the weaving, making a rough-looking fabric which is especially good for dens, boy's room, or man's bedroom.

These very wide fabrics are used in the reverse fashion from narrower ones—that is, the width is used for the length. The 100 inches in the width being almost three yards, becomes the length of the drape. For bedspreads, the material is turned so that the three yard width reaches from head to foot, and that amount of material is purchased which produces the width wanted for twin, single, or double bed.

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To those travellers who have piled books on their bedside table in order to place the electric light at a proper height for reading
Miss Gheen, Inc
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May be attached to the wall, or thrown over the back of the bed, or chair. Is flat, very light in weight and can be easily carried.
Is both useful and decorative and sells at a reasonable price, making an ideal Christmas or Wedding Gift.
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SLOANE'S
Nautilus Twins

CLEAR-AS-CRYSTAL vases swirled like nautilus shells . . . to be placed wherever you want a flash of glistening beauty. Flank the mantel with them trailing burnished ivy. Make them, filled with flowers, the center of your table talk. Back them end to end, to brace your current reading. And reflect that all this charming duplicity costs but 3.50 a pair. Street Floor.

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SPEND LESS
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THE BEST
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It's unbelievable—but true! Kentile is the best flooring because it wears longest (by test)—is so comfortable underfoot—and so handsome. Yet it costs less per square foot, *laid*, than any other type made. This is because its ingredients (asphalt and asbestos) are yielded so easily and generously by nature, because its smooth-fitting tiles are so easily installed, and it hardly ever needs a new sub-base or lining. You owe it to yourself to mail this coupon and ask your contractor about

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Won't Mar Walls
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10c Packets everywhere.
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WALLPAPER
Visit a Lloyd showroom where you will find the newest creations in fine wall decorations.
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (sml.) 1,200,000
Previous day 1,207,200
1937 sal. to date 377,811,655
1936 sal. to date 443,980,335

Building Issues Lead Good Upturn In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Building material issues led a vigorous rally in the stock market today, with prices boosted 1 to 7 points at their best.

The extension of yesterday's wide upturn spread to all sectors, with steels and motors active. Utilities and rails, in demand yesterday, moved at a slower pace.

Turnover was rapid. Some profit selling was easily absorbed.

Sales approximated 1,200,000.

Belief the President's message Monday will give impetus to the construction industry was said to have encouraged considerable speculative and investment buying. Reports of a pick-up in steel inquiries stimulated the steels.

Bonds were higher. Commodities were uneven.

Active and higher from the start were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, National Gypsum, Minneapolis-Honeywell, Lone Star Cement, Crane Company, American Radiator, Certain-teed Products, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, National Power & Light, Anaconda Copper, Kennecott, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corporation, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, New York Central, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Westinghouse Electric, General Electric, du Pont and Douglas Aircraft and U. S. Rubber.

Rails Lead Bond Gains

Traders bought secondary carriers loans in sizeable chunks in the bond market today, with many issues in this category advancing a point or more.

Rail liens formed the spearhead of a general advance, although in most other sections the advantage over the previous closing was less pronounced. U. S. Government obligations were narrow with changes both ways.

Some of the best gains in the railroad group included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Alleghany Stamped 5s of 1950, and Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978.

The convertible Studebaker 6s gained around 2 points on small volume following improvement in the stock. Abitibi Power 5s added more than 2 in the foreign group.

Foreign Government dollar loans were mostly narrowly higher, with Japan 6½s and 5½s leaders at gains of more than a point each.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—With strong buying support, principally in the utilities and building supply issues, curb prices gained steadily today, increases ranging fractionally to $2 or more.

Up two or more were Aluminum Company, Sherwin Williams and Carrier Corp.

Utilities most in demand were Arkansas Natural Gas "A," Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power, United Gas and Standard Power & Light, all up fractionally.

Oil shares were strong, with gains of around a point in Gulf, Creole and Humble. Todd Shipyards was around 3 points higher. Lake Shore Mines, Hecla and Newmont were a point or more higher.

Among specialties, Pepperell, Royal Typewriter, American Meter and Agfa Ansco showed gains of more than a point.

Brazilian Traction & Light, which was hit by selling volume following the recent Vargas coup d'etat, again found support and was around a point higher.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Considering the duration and extent of the decline in values from the high levels of last March, the market ought to be strongly situated to respond to alterations of a constructive nature in the underlying forces which have been undermining its position during the past year.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York—The market does not yet appear to have reached a bottom and bearish interpretation of news items appears to be the current order of the day. Possibly the critical period will be seen early in December when the statistics for November business are released in the form of retail sales reports, motor sales figures and steel shipments.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—It is the uncertainty as to what may or may not develop that is so unsettling, and until it has been removed and the country's courage is revived (this could very largely be through Government action) hesitancy in all directions is going to continue quite pronounced.

Elmer Bright & Co., Boston—Of major prominence are the conferences between President Roosevelt and the leaders of the electric power industry. For expansion money is necessary. Money must be furnished by investors. Investors will not furnish the money unless they regain confidence. Hence the immediate problem is to restore that confidence. If these conferences can promote the return of such confidence, they will, to our mind, be of prime importance in getting business back on its feet.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—"What specifically will Washington do to revive business confidence?" In the answer to that question lies the near-term market outlook.

Richmond Mortgage & Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Through an intercompany sale of business and residential property in Virginia, North Carolina and other states, 2700 holders of bonds in the Richmond Mortgage & Loan Company, in process of liquidation, will receive approximately $1,500,000, in full payment of principal, it was announced by T. Raysor Salley, vice-president.

Abbreviations and Footnotes on Page 15

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	37½	37	37½	+1
66	44	Adams Hond (4)	3	46	46	46	-2
23⅜	7⅞	Adams Royal (.80g)	13	9¾	9¾	9½	+ ⅛
30⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	19	19	19	Nov 26
35	18½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
4¾	1½	Advance Rumely	7	1½	1½	1½	Nov 24
80½	44½	Affiliated Gas Eq (.80a)	11	60¾	48½	50¾	+3
8½	⅞	Air-Way El Ap	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	6	Alaska Jun (.80a)	14	12	10⅝	12	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Allegheny	26	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
14½	10	Allegh pf xw	1	13¾	13½	13½	Nov 26
69¾	11	Allegh pf 500 ww	7	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅜
30	11	Allegh pf 540 ww	1	13¼	13½	13½	Nov 23
63½	10¾	Alleg pr pf	2	18	18	18	+ ⅝
45⅞	13	Allied Bld (1.60)	8	19½	19	19	+1⅛
27⅞	8½	Allen Indust (1)	3	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
238½	168	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	4	187½	187	187	+ ¾
17⅝	9	Allied Kid (1g)	1	9	9	9	— ½
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	70	13⅝	11⅝	12½	+ ½
21⅞	8½	Allied Stores (.20g)	43	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
85	49⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ¼
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	30	48¾	44	45¾	+3
39⅝	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	15	14¾	15	+1¼
8⅞	1¾	Amal Leather	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
52½	19	Amal Leather pf (7)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
114¾	51½	Amerada (2g)	13	58¾	55	55½	+ ⅜
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6¼g)	4	62	62¾	62	Nov 18
41⅞	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	1	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
80¾	38	Am Brake Sh (2g)	6	33½	32¾	33½	+1½
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	9	89¾	83	88½	+3½
174	151½	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (3⅓g)	6	22½	21½	22½	+2
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	43¾	43½	43¾	+3
33⅝	11¼	Am Chain (2½g)	38	17⅞	16¾	17	+1
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Nov 23
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	2	95	95	95	Nov 24
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
30⅝	8¼	Am Comml Alcohol	6	16	15	15¾	+1¼
33½	13½	Am Crys Sug (3½g)	4	18½	16½	16	+1
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	14	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
17	5	Am Europecan	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	32	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 18
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¾
68⅝	19	Am & For P $7 pf	7	48½	47½	48	+ ⅛
38⅛	8¾	Am & For P 3 pf	14	13⅜	11⅝	12	+1
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
55⅝	20½	Am Hide & Leather	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
53⅜	33¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	33½	33½	33½	+1
4⅝	1⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Nov 26
69⅝	11	Am International	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	12	19¼	18	19¼	+2
125	83	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	71 ¼	70	71¼	+1¼
29⅜	10½	Am M & Pdy (1)	5	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	3	Am M & Mot (.60)	3	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (1¼g)	13	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	+5
18½	3	Am Power & Light	32	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
87⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (.5½k)	14	48¼	44	46¾	+3⅜
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf (4.68⅝k)	13	38½	37¼	38¼	+1¾
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	33	14½	13¾	14½	+1⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	19	24¼	22½	23¾	+1⅝
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	74	72	74	+3¼
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
29	1⅞	Am Seating (1¼g)	5	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅜
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (4g)	38	49¾	47⅞	49¾	+3¼
154	123	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	123	123	123	Nov 24
67⅛	46	Am Snuff (3a)	4	48	48	48	+1¾
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	29	37⅛	35½	37¼	+3¼
26⅛	8½	Am Stores	3	9¼	8¾	8¾	
56⅝	28	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	29½	29¼	29¼	+1⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Nov 24
255⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	18	18	Nov 24
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	147½	145	147½	+3½
99	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	+1¼
99⅞	67¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	70¼	69	70¾	+2
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137¼	137¼	137¼	Nov 26
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	48	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	83	83	83	Nov 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	5¼	5½	5¼	
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	2	33⅞	33	33⅞	+1¾
20	3¼	Am Zinc & S	15	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
79⅜	27⅞	Am Zinc pr pf (3½g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 10
69½	24½	Anaconda (3⅝g)	173	30⅝	29½	30¼	+1⅛
97	39	Anscon W&C (4)	1	46½	46½	46½	+5¾
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	6	15¾	15½	15¾	Nov 26
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Nov 19
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 23
46	26	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	Nov 26
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Nov 24
13¾	4½	Armour Ill (.70g)	35	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
99½	64½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	64½	64½	64½	Nov 24
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	10	38½	36¾	38½	+3½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¾
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	1	4	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
24¾	6⅝	Asd Dry Goods	19	8⅝	8	8½	+ ⅛
101	71	Asd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	71	71	71	Nov 18
125	83	Asd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	35	Assoc Invest (3a)	1	42	42	42	Nov 16
96¾	32½	Atch T & S F (2g)	42	38⅜	36½	38	+1½
104	75	Atchison pf (5)	2	72	71	71	—4
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1⅝g)	18	16¼	24½	25¾	+1⅞
29	5	Atl Gulf & W Ind	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Nov 26
44	9	Atl G & W Ind pf	4	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¾
37	18	Atl Refining (2)	13	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Nov 24
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	14	9¾	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40	40	40	Nov 22
94	38	Atlas Powder (3¼g)	11	42¾	40½	42¾	+3⅜
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (1½g)	4	6	5¾	5⅞	Nov 23
36⅝	6¼	Auburn Auto	2	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9¾	2¼	Aviation Corp	10	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	21	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	124	12¾	11½	12¼	+ ½
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	16	15	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35	35	35	Nov 24
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	9	17½	16	17¼	+1¾
12	8½	Barker Bros	3	10½	9¾	10½	+1½
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	9	14	13½	14	+1
20¾	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+1¼
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	16¾	16	16¾	Nov 26
105¾	92	Best Cr pf xw (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 10
114⅝	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	3	97	97	97	+1
15¾	7⅞	Belding-Hem (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	15	13¾	13	13½	+ ⅛
23¾	15	Benet In Ln (2g)	12	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	Nov 26
62¾	32	Best & Co (2½a)	5	34½	32½	34½	+2½
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	148	51¾	49¼	50⅝	+2⅝
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	11	15	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	91½	89⅞	91½	+2½
69¾	24½	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	10	13¼	12¼	13¼	+1¾
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	34	24¼	24	24⅜	+1⅛
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	15	28	26½	28	+1⅛
26	13⅞	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	16	14	14	
28	17½	Bordep (1.60)	36	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	12	28⅞	28	28⅛	+1⅛
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Nov 23
4½	½	Botany C M A	3	1	1	1	Nov 24
35⅝	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	4	21	19¾	21	+1
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	30	9¾	9	9⅝	+1⅛
59½	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	26	22¼	20¾	22	+2
68⅞	31	Briggs&Stratt (3½g)	4	29	29	29	Nov 24
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	31¼	31	31¼	Nov 26
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	6	2½	2	2¼	+ ⅛
38⅛	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	9	8½	9	+1¼
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	17	11½	10⅞	11⅜	+ ¼
102¼	32½	Bklyn-Man T pf (6)	7	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	7	22¾	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
90	36	Brown Shoe (3)	1	36	36	36	Nov 26
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (⅝g)	8	10	9	10	+ ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	20	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.30g)	3	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	33½	33¼	33¾	+ ⅜
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	9	18½	17½	18½	+ ¾
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Nov 26
39	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8¾	7⅞	8¾	+1½
18½	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21	20½	21	+1
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	3	10⅞	10	10⅛	+1
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	17	17	17	Nov 26

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	3	22½	22	22½	+1
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	8	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	34	8¾	8	8¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	7	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+1⅛
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	16	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅛
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	25	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (1¾g)	1	30	30	30	
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.80g)	1	17	17	17	+2
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gens (.15g)	3	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
101¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	4	93	90½	92	+3⅝
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	16	48⅝	46	48⅜	+2⅜
104⅝	102	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	102	102	102	Nov 23
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2½g)	12	20⅝	19⅜	20¾	+1⅝
115	95	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	95	95	95	Nov 26
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	7	25½	23½	25½	+2⅜
39¾	24	Cent Aguir (1⅛a)	1	28	28	28	
3⅝	2	Cent Fdy	19	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	1	11	11	11	
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14½	3½	Cent Hdw M (.60c)	1	5	5	5	Nov 23
86⅝	35½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	70	40¼	39¼	40	+2
23⅞	3½	Certain-teed	32	9⅝	9	9⅛	—1
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	27	27	27	+1½
48	5	Checker Cab	2	9	8	8	+ ⅛
68⅝	31	Ches & Ohio (2a)	33	38½	36¾	38½	+2½
100	80¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	Nov 19
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	2	43⅝	43	43⅜	+2¼
4⅜	¾	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	Nov 20
13½	3	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	1	2	2	2	
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	6	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
4	1	Chi Ot West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 24
18¼	3	Chi Ot West pf	6	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+1
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	6	1½	1	1	Nov 26
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	11	2¼	1½	2¼	+
13	6¾	Chi Pneu T	9	15½	11½	13⅜	+1½
45	20	Chi Pneu T ev pf (3)	3	29½	29½	29½	— ½
3⅜	1	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
23½	12	Chick Cut Oil	6	13¾	13¼	13¾	Nov 26
15½	3	Childs Co	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
135¼	53½	Chrysler (10g)	321	59⅝	57	59⅛	+3⅜
21⅝	14	City Ice & F (.60)	6	13½	13½	13⅜	+ ⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
44	22	Clark Equip (4.50g)	17	34½	32¾	34½	+3
48½	22	Clev Graph B (1½g)	2	36¾	36¼	36¼	+1
27	24⅝	Cliffs Mnfg (.80a)	6	39¼	39¼	39¼	+⅛
39⅝	13⅝	Climax Prod (1)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
170½	85¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	114½	113	114½	+4
89	66½	Coca-Cola B (3)	3	84¾	80½	80½	Nov 22
35⅝	30¾	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	10	32¾	31¾	32¾	+ ⅛
104½	98¾	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	99¾	99¾	99¾	Nov 26
89⅝	30¾	Coll & Alk (2g)	3	33½	32¾	33	+ ⅛
51⅝	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	28	25	25½	+ ⅝
29	10	Colum Br A (1.40g)	3	15¾	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
31½	17⅜	Colum Br B (1.40g)	2	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
28⅜	4⅝	Colum Gas (.45a)	134	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
106	68⅛	Colum Gas pf A (6)	1	98	98	98	+ ⅛
39⅛	10	Colum Pict ctc(1a)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
46⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	31	31	31	Nov 20
135⅝	85	Colum Carbon (4a)	12	72⅜	70⅝	72	+3
69¼	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	13	38⅛	36⅞	38½	+1¾
116	64⅞	Comi Credit pf (4½)	2	94	93	94	Nov 19
80⅛	38⅛	Comi Invest Tr (4)	6	43¾	43½	43¾	+⅛
98	58	Comi I Tr ev pf (6¼)	1	97	97	97	Nov 23
21⅛	8	Comi Solv (.80)	13	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
4¼	1	Comwith & Sou	173	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
75⅜	24	Comwith & So pf (5)	6	46¾	45	45¾	+1⅛
19⅛	4½	Condé Nast	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Nov 24
45⅛	21	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	7	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅝
19⅛	8	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8	8	Nov 24
33⅝	8	Consol Aircraft	9	13¾	11¾	13½	+ ⅝
18½	4⅜	Consol Chem	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Nov 23
49⅜	22	Consol Edison (2)	34	27⅞	27	27⅞	+1⅛
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	13	93	93	93	Nov 26
6¾	1	Consol Film	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
18¾	4½	Consol Film pf	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	12	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.60a)	79	9⅝	8¾	9⅛	Nov 26
108⅞	101	Consol Oil 60 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
10⅝	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	3	Consol Coal	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
83⅝	16	Consol Coal pf	3	18	18	18	+2
89⅞	80⅝	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Nov 22
37⅝	10⅝	Container Corp(1.20)	33	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	+⅜
37⅞	7⅛	Cont Baking	19	13⅞	11¾	12½	+1¼
5¼	1	Cont Baking pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
109⅝	85	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
69⅛	40¾	Cont Can (3)	22	44¾	41¾	44¾	+3
25⅝	6⅛	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
45⅝	23	Cont Ins (1.80a)	7	30½	29½	29½	+ ⅝
3⅞	⅝	Cont Motors	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
49	34	Cont Oil Del (1a)	39	37⅝	34¾	37⅝	+1⅛
73⅛	50⅛	Cont Steel (1)	3	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
77⅛	50⅛	Corn Products (2)	28	50½	49¾	50	+⅛
171½	133	Corn Products pf (7)	2	163	163	163	Nov 23
10½	2	Coty	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
86½	28½	Crane Co (1g)	8	33½	31¾	32

Government Control of Raw Materials Shown as Unavailing

Livestock-Grain Show at Chicago Attracts 500,000

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Groomed to perfection, $5,000,000 worth of prize livestock, consisting of almost 13,000 head of cattle, swine, sheep and horses, vied for championship honors before the critical eyes of judges at the opening today of the 38th annual international livestock exposition.

Concentrated within a seven-acre area, the exhibition represented supreme efforts of livestock raisers and grain farmers toward higher quality production in almost all the states and five Canadian provinces. There were entries from Australia, too, among the 5000 samples of grain on display.

Farmers of Tomorrow

First on the program today was steer judging in the junior feeding contest. The fat, sleek animals in this class were raised and brought to the show by youthful "farmers of tomorrow." Alexander Ritchie, manager of the Royal Farms, Windsor, Eng., chief cattle judge, will make some youngster happy by giving the "nod" in the direction of the animal he selects as the junior grand champion steer.

The farm managed by Mr. Ritchie in England was originally the property of Queen Victoria and is inherited by each successive British ruler.

Another feature today was the intercollegiate livestock judging contest with teams from 24 state agricultural colleges and one from Canada competing. Kansas State's was the defending championship team.

A team from Warner, Okla., won the non-collegiate livestock judging contest that marked the opening of the sixteenth annual 4-H club congress last night. Teams from Michigan and Minnesota placed second and third, respectively, among the 23 state teams in the contest.

Big Attendance Expected

Approximately 1200 farm youths, most of them chosen for outstanding 4-H club work, will participate in the National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress next week. They come from 44 states.

Expected attendance at the exposition was estimated at 500,000. Prizes total $100,000.

CHICAGO (AP)—A couple of bewildered cows were led down the world's most expensive cow path while 2000 spectators gaped.

The cattle were herded through a passageway 10 feet wide and 177 feet long and valued at $177,000 beneath a 22-story skyscraper on Monroe Street in the heart of the loop.

The anachronism was part of a pageant incident to the dedication of a tablet setting forth:

"Historic cow path. This areaway is reserved forever as a cow path by terms of the deed of Willard Jones in 1844."

Mr. Jones bought the land in 1833. He sold most of it 11 years later but reserved the right to the lane he used in leading his livestock to a pasture where the towering Board of Trade Building now stands. The narrow strip has been preserved in succeeding deeds.

Railroads Show Drop In October Income

NEW YORK (AP)—Net operating income (before fixed charges and other income) of railroads reporting for October included:

	1937	1936
Atlantic Coast Line	339,664	392,817
Atch Topeka Santa Fe	1,248,651	2,460,907
Boston & Maine	407,712	818,942
Burlington	1,741,380	2,322,464
Chgo North Westn	976,549	1,885,325
Central New Jersey	273,159	264,049
Del & Hudson	252,608	436,247
Denver Rio Grande Wstn	412,643	722,685
M-K-T	124,895	765,913
Mo Pac	1,035,709	1,520,025
St Louis Swstn	317,497	401,784
St. Paul	984,518	1,849,172

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Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
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Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15
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Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20

Control of Producers Follows Control of Prices, Says Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The control of producers by the Government has generally followed attempts to control the prices of raw commodities, with the beginning of governmental intervention usually taking the form of emergency measures to meet specific temporary difficulties, says the National Industrial Conference Board in a study just published on "International Raw Commodity Price Control."

Ultimately permanent programs for complete government control under international agreements have been developed. In the case of seven of the nine commodities covered in the conference board's study the initial method of control consisted in withholding supplies from the market. In each case there was a temporary increase in price which seemed to indicate successful control. This apparent success, however, atracted increased production.

Government aid was then introduced, usually in the form of loans on the stored commodity, in order to maintain prices in the face of this increase in production. This aid, however, further stimulated production by giving seeming assurance of price stability.

Continued increase in supplies and inability to liquidate them led ultimately in each instance to curtailment of production, first by voluntary action, and then by governmental bounties or compulsory methods. The final stage was uniformly reached when the control ceased to represent a temporary measure and became a permanent governmental policy.

The conference board's report includes a separate analysis of national and international control policies in relation to nine important raw commodities—coffee, copper, cotton, rubber, silk, sugar, tea, tin, and wheat. In each case a graphic and statistical comparison of price and stock trends shows the extent to which control has succeeded or failed in stabilizing prices and has stimulated increased production.

One of the significant facts brought out in this study is the tendency toward the development of new productive capacity in areas outside the scope of the control operations, and the resulting decline in the share of the original producing areas in total output. This development is especially evident in the case of cotton, copper, sugar, and wheat.

The following table, presenting data taken from the conference board's report, shows the percentage of each of the nine commodities accounted for by the principal producing country in 1923-25 prior to the institution of widespread control policies compared with the percentage in 1936 after control had been applied for several years.

Commodity	Country	P. C. of Tot. World Production 1923-25	1936
Coffee	Brazil (exports)	61%	*50%
Copper	United States (production)	56	34
Cotton	United States (production)	53	41
Rubber	British Malaya (exports)	49	33
Silk	Japan (exports)	65	*78
Sugar	Cuba (production)	21	9
Tea	British India (exports)	43	37
Tin	British Malaya and Bolivia (production)	58	51
Wheat	United States (production)	36	17

*1935 percentage; 1936 data not available.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Government has published its Coal Bill, designed to "unify" royalties, and to procure amalgamation of mines. Unification is the present day euphemism for nationalization; it means that the Government buys out all the existing owners of royalties, and becomes itself the owner of all coal whether known now or discovered in the future. This is precisely what the socialist program of nationalization amounts to, but with our usual conservative genius for concession so long as we do not have to face facts too brutally, we adopt the program but call it by another name which makes it smell much sweeter.

The part of the bill dealing with purchase of royalties has been praised pretty generally; the purchase price fixed, £66,450,000 is considered much more reasonable from the public angle than had been feared, since the coal owners' demands ran up to £150,000,000. The royalties are to be taken over by a Coal Commission of five appointed members, which will exercise full power by July 1, 1942. The Commission will borrow the funds necessary for the purchase, with principal and interest guaranteed by the Treasury.

The Commission will have a surplus, since the service on its debt will be a smaller sum than it will receive in royalties which will in future be paid to the Commission instead of to present coal owners. This surplus may be used by the Commission to abolish wayleaves, and to reduce excessive royalties.

The second part of the bill, which provides for amalgamations is criticized more than it is praised, for under pressure from the mine-owners the Government has dropped many of the provisions of the first draft of the bill, presented last year, which put pressure on mineowners to consider the public interest. Schemes of amalgamation according to the new bill must be approved by the Railway and Canal Commission, need no longer be in the public interest, need not necessarily reduce cost of production, and must be calculated to avoid financial injury to any constituent company. These conditions are to tender to the existing mineowners, whose non-co-operative petty jealousies and refusals to meet changing conditions are the main cause of the ills of the industry, that not much improvement in economic organization is expected to follow passage of the bill.

The Iron and Steel Federation has announced that nine member associations, covering the main basic steel products, have agreed not to increase current steel prices for the whole of next year. The Federation claims, doubtless with some justice, to have held in check the price-raising zeal of its members up to the present, and counts the present step as a considerable triumph for reason over greed.

Steel Outlook Uncertain

The outlook for the steel industry is not entirely rosy. Demand for steel abroad, particularly in the United States, has fallen substantially, and although our own industry is maintaining record output levels, an uncomfortable proportion of domestic demand must be attributable to re-armament. There is reason to suppose that during 1938 the demand for British steel will in fact be lower than during the present year, and the Federation's policy is designed in part to prevent a further shrinkage in demand through higher prices.

It is reasonable to suppose that if domestic demand does fall during 1938, and if foreign producers try to divert supplies to Britain from their own shrinking markets, the British industry will turn to the Government for higher tariffs and stricter quotas against the wicked foreigner.

When that day comes the Federation must expect that its present refusal to raise prices will be found a virtue. It would have been difficult to grant an increase in tariff, on top of an increase in steel prices, although surely by no means too difficult for a protectionist minded government.

The Economist's summary of industrial profits shows a continued sharp rise. Total profits of 177 companies whose financial reports were received in October increased by 26.97 per cent over the total for the previous year. This is of course a measure of trade conditions during 1936 and the first part of 1937.

Current reports seem to indicate that business activity at present is about holding its ground. Pig-iron output was a post war record for the month of October, but output of steel ingots and castings was lower in October than in September. Building activity is well maintained. But textile industries are receiving only a small volume of new business as a consequence of falling raw material prices.

Unemployment Rises

The October unemployment returns show an increase in registered unemployed of 51,000 over September, but a fall of 166,000 compared with the corresponding date of last year. Between September and October of 1936 employment rose by 21,000; in the same period this year the number employed fell by 47,000 although on the day of count, Oct. 18, the total of employed was still 464,000 higher than on the corresponding day of 1936. The return shows unemployment figures by industries, and only for woollen and worsted trades is the total higher than on the October count for 1936.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the Fiduciary Issue of the Bank of England is increased by £20,000,000 to £220,000,000. This is equivalent to a reduction in the reserve ratio, but it does not mean that the banking system is in need of an impulse to increase credits. It is necessary only because of the peculiar and now meaningless division of the bank into issue and banking departments, as I described in this column some weeks ago. There is always a considerable seasonal increase in note circulation up to Christmas as money is spent on Christmas shopping, and the variation in fiduciary issue is related entirely to this known and temporary increase in note circulation.

San Salvador Orders Moratorium on Debt

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)—The national assembly has ordered a moratorium on the servicing of El Salvador's foreign debt because of a drop in the price of coffee and a consequent loss of tax revenue.

Debt payments will be suspended until Jan. 1, 1938, under the provisions of the agreement of April, 1936, as a result of the approximately $1,000,000 decrease in public income.

Large Copper Metal Stock Expected Quickly Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That the increase in United States stocks of refined copper metal in October to the highest level of the year, 181,840 tons, from 144,320 in September, is not as discouraging as the bare figures might indicate, is the opinion of Standard Statistics Company. The rise in refined stocks in October sprang from the rise in mine production in July, which, with the exception of June, was the highest since December, 1929. With a three-month lag, stocks should be cut down as output recedes. Moreover, the October level of refined stocks, the highest of the last 13 months, is well below the 1936 monthly average of 209,700 tons, explains Standard.

This status should be bettered, but if it is no more than maintained, the low-cost producers would be so situated as to report worthwhile profits even though 1938 consumption falls off from the present rate and the domestic price dips to about 10 cents from the prevailing 11-cent nominal quotation. In this connection it should be recalled that copper averaged only 9½ cents a pound in 1936, a year of fair profits for low-cost producers.

Chevrolet October Sales

DETROIT—Sales of Chevrolet division of General Motors Corp. in October totaled 61,419 units, against 33,029 in October, 1936.

Harvard Security Holdings in Year Expand $11,000,000

A moderate increase in the proportion of common stocks featured the June 30, 1937, statement of Harvard University's general investments. The increase—to 26.2 per cent from 25.3 per cent a year ago—was to a considerable extent explained by conversions of bonds and preferred stocks.

The book values of Harvard's general investments aggregated in excess of $133,000,000 last June 30, an increase during the year of nearly $11,000,000. The market value, of course, must inevitably show a considerable shrinkage now as compared with the end of the first half year in view of the downward course of security markets generally in the meantime.

Harvard's bond account expanded close to $6,000,000 last year, about evenly divided between short-term and other bonds. Common stocks went up nearly $4,000,000 and preferred stocks nearly $1,800,000.

Bond purchases and sales by the university during the year were numerous. Among the purchases of bonds maturing after June 30, 1941, however, might be mentioned two of $1,000,000 each, Consolidated Oil Corporation convertible debenture 3½s, 1951, and General Motors Acceptance Corporation debenture 3s, 1946. The largest individual sale or call was $670,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Company, debenture 5s, 1965.

The common stock purchases made by the university during the year represented an excellent cross-section of American industry. Substantially all of the changes are shown below (in shares). It will be noted that a number of blocks of sundry common stocks were received by the university through conversions:

Preferred Stock Purchases

Public Utility
2000 Com & Sa 6$ pfd
1000 Consumers Pwr $4.50 pfd
1000 Niagara Hud 5% 1st pfd
3000 North Am 6% pfd

Bank
4000 Mfrs Trust Co. (N.Y.) $2 cv pfd

Other
1000 Assoc Invest 5% pfd w w
1000 Caterpillar Tr 5% pfd
1000 Celanese Corp 7% pr pfd
1520 Cleve-Cliffs $5 pfd
2000 Crane Co. 5% cv pfd
2500 Crown Cork & S $2.24 pfd ww — now xw
2000 Household Fin 5% pfd
1000 Nat Supply Co. 7% pfd
2700 Ohio Oil Co., 6% pfd
2000 Shell Un Oil 5½% pfd
1000 Spiegel, Inc., $4.50 cv pfd
2000 Tide Water O, $4.50 cv pfd
1000 United States St 7% pfd
1500 Yellow Truck 7% pfd

Common Stock Purchases

Railroad
1000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.

Public Utility
400 Cons. Gas, Elec. L. & Pr. of Baltimore.

Bank
1000 Am. Tr. (San Francisco).
700 Bk. of N. Y. & Trust Co.
1400 Central Hanover Bk. & Tr. Co.
2440 Chase National Bank.
1000 Chemical Bank & Trust.
2000 Cont. Ill. N. B. & Tr. Co.†
2000 First National of Boston.
488 Guaranty Trust Co.
5000 National City Bank.

Insurance Company
65 Boston Insurance Co.

Industrial
4500 Am. Chain & Cable.*
2000 Armstrong Cork.
1000 Cherry-Burrell.
1300 Commercial Credit.*
4600 Commercial Inv. Trust.*
50000 Consolidated Oil.
2000 Crown Cork & Seal.
1800 Ferro Enamel.
5000 General Fireproofing.
1350 Household Finance.
1260 Inland Steel Co.
2714 Lone Star Cement.*
5715 Montgomery Ward.
2500 Mueller Brass Co.
135 Sears, Roebuck & Co.
4000 Servel, Inc.
1600 Socony-Vacuum.
100 Standard Oil of California.
7500 Standard Oil (Indiana)
800 Standard Oil (New Jersey).
2000 Standard Oil (Ohio).
2245 State Street Inv. Corp.
2000 Texas Corp.
1904 U. S. Pipe & Foundry.*
2007 Westinghouse Air Brake.
4112 Youngstown S. & T. Co.*
3000 Youngstown Steel Door.

Preferred Stock Sales

2500 Com'l Inv Tr $4.25 cv pfd
1900 Household Fin $3 pf cv pfd
10000 Radio-Corp 7% "A" pfd
2000 Tide Water Oil 6% cv pfd

Common Stock Sales

Public Utility
500 Columbia Gas.
740 Western Mass. Cos.

Bank
1333 Harvard Trust Co. (Cambridge).

Insurance Company
100 Northwestern Nat'l Ins. Co.

Industrial
300 Air Reduction.
253 1-10 share Amerex Holding.
1000 American Can Co.
1500 American Cyanamid "B."
1280 American Rolling Mill.
800 Caterpillar Tractor.
840 Cliffs Corp. (V. T. C.).
5000 Commercial Solvents.
3000 Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.
3500 Continental Can.
1000 Deere & Co.
2017 Draper Corporation.
2000 Electric Storage Battery.
1239 General Motors.
1000 Glen Alden Coal.
1000 Imperial Oil, Ltd. (coupon).
200 Liggett & Myers "B."
200 National Biscuit Co.
4700 Phillips Petroleum.
1000 Procter & Gamble Co.
400 R. J. Reynolds "B."
5000 South Penn Oil.
500 Union Carbide.
700 United Shoe Machinery.

*Received through conversion of bond or preferred stocks. †Stock dividend.

Odd Lot Buying Exceeds Selling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that odd-lot purchases totaling $46,329,850 were made on the New York Stock Exchange during the week ended Nov. 20, compared with odd-lot sales of $33,565,335.

Customers' orders to buy totaled 59,561 for 1,473,917 shares. Orders to sell totaled 36,043 for 1,023,915 shares.

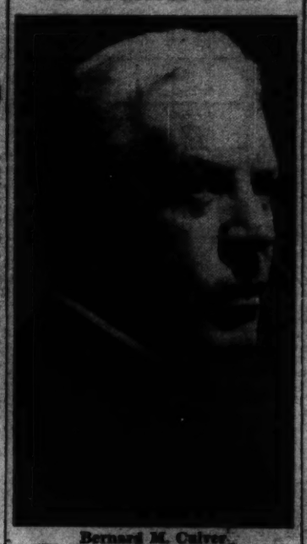
Orders to buy exceeded orders to sell each day of the week.

Eastern Air Lines Carries 11 P. C. More Passengers

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern Air Lines carried 11,700 passengers in October, an increase of 11 per cent over October, last year, and the largest number for the month in the company's history, E. V. Rickenbacker, general manager, reports.

Airplane revenue miles flown totaled 636,000, an increase of 12 per cent over last year, while revenue passenger miles amounted to 5,054,000, a gain of 24 per cent.

Announces Plan



Bernard M. Culver
President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York

Airplane Travel Insurance Placed At 25c Per $5000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Shortly air travel insurance at the low rate of 25 cents per $5000 will be available to passengers on the nation's air lines, according to a recent announcement of the Air Transport Association of America.

"Although the policies will be issued in The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, the Fireman's Fund Indemnity Company, Glens Falls Indemnity Company, and United States Guarantee Company will also participate equally in the writing of this insurance as members of the Associated Aviation Underwriters, through which organization the insurance was developed under this policy.

"Air travel, in view of this action by the four national insurance companies, is recognized to be one of the safest forms of travel," says the statement.

Bernard M. Culver, president of The Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York, which is issuing the new Airline Trip Policy, when interviewed stated: "There has been a demand for such insurance protection by the flying public. After careful investigation we have found it possible to offer air travelers protection at the same rate that railroad and steamship companies charge for policies sold over their lines."

"This low rate should impress upon that portion of the public who still consider flying an uncommon mode of travel, that from an actuarial standpoint, the insurance companies consider such insurance risks comparable to those of other travel media," Mr. Culver said.

The plan gives $5000 coverage at a premium rate of only 25 cents for each four hours of scheduled flying time of the passenger's trip. The new rate represents a reduction as much as 75 per cent below the former rates. The Chicago-New York policy will cost only 25 cents compared with the existing rate of $1 and as high as $2 on certain length schedules. The coast-to-coast flight insurance will be $1 instead of $2 as it is now. All air line ticket offices will have the policies for sale.

The premium rate of 25 cents will be based upon the scheduled flying time which allows stop-overs en route and is good for seven days from the start of trip until its termination. For example, a traveler, under this policy, could fly from New York to Chicago with a six day stop-over at Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus or Buffalo, and be covered for the entire flight for 25 cents.

Carloadings Drop 18 Per Cent Below Like Week of 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 647,251 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 20.

This was a decrease of 42,363 cars, or 6.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 142,521 or 18.0 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 132,501 or 17.0 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk.	Decrease from Last wk.	Decrease from Yr. ago
Misc freight	257,817	17,720	67,330
Less than carlot merch	159,846	1,562	10,178
Coal	137,894	15,439	36,337
Grain and grain products	39,599	†898	†2,694
Livestock	16,642	1,868	2,695
Forest products	26,805	702	9,612
Ore	12,046	5,521	14,383
Coke	6,602	449	4,692

†Increase.

Swift's Earned Surplus Expected to Equal 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Swift & Company's earned surplus for its fiscal year ended October 31, 1937, is expected to be about $8,200,000, which is approximately the total of the last previous 12 months. John Holmes, president, said this figure may be changed when final reports are received from all divisions of the packing organization.

Although declining to make a definite estimate of profit for the year, the same earned surplus figure would indicate net income equal to the $9,000,000 paid in dividends during the period. In the preceding year, profit was $12,103,751, including $3,068,000 in refunded processing taxes.

Standard Gas & Electric

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Gas & Electric Co., with operations in Pacific, western, eastern and southern states, reported net income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $4,490,410, compared with $3,251,265 in the preceding 12 months.

Gain in Retail Sales Over 1936 Still Narrowing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail distribution throughout the country was somewhat accelerated by winter temperatures in many sections and by stronger interest in Christmas merchandise, s[illegible] review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The moderate gains in some areas kept the average of retail sales at about even with the previous week. The lag in a number of districts narrowed the rise to 2 to 10 per cent above 1936 volume.

"Preparations for Thanksgiving celebrations benefited many departments," says the review, "and others turned more active, as Christmas shopping progressed. Fur garments, heavy coats, knit dresses, sweaters, and shoes led in women's wear, with children's apparel stressing wool play jeans and snowsuits.

"There was a stronger demand for men's overcoats, furnishings, and sports goods. Sales of jewelry, radios, musical instruments, and most electrical appliances continued to advance. Purchases of fancy groceries, poultry, and liquors were somewhat in excess of last year's totals.

"Cold weather and snow enabled retailers in some of the leading centers of distribution to build larger totals. Contractions in the spread over last year's comparatives narrowed to 2 to 10 per cent the rise in the estimated volume of retail distribution from that of the 1936 week.

Sales Off in New England

"With the further slump in factory employment, retail sales in the New England States fell 1 to 3 per cent under last year's. Despite increases for the week at most of the cities, the gain for the East over the 1936 volume was cut to 1 to 6 per cent.

"Declines for the week were wide in some of the industrial sections of the Middle West, pulling down to 3 to 8 per cent the increase over last year's retail sales, despite the strong upturn at a number of cities. Low temperatures spurred Winter merchandise movement in the Northwest, widening the comparative advantage to 4 to 10 per cent.

"While there was an improvement in sales for the week, the spread for the South was unchanged at 5 to 12 per cent, but for the Southwest it was narrowed to 5 to 15 per cent, due to employment curtailment at factory centers. With sales up at most of the cities, the rise for the Pacific Coast was extended to 2 to 6 per cent.

Wholesale Upturn Short

"Activity spread to more divisions of the principal wholesale markets this week, even though the pace was slow. First touch of cold weather found many retailers unprepared for the sudden expansion of demand, and fill-in requests for many types of Winter merchandise were numerous.

"A number of cancellations made a fortnight earlier on heavy apparel were reinstated. More Christmas goods were bought, as consumers' preferences became better defined on price and quality. Off-price assortments for January promotions were sought, and some orders were released for Spring staples.

"Although buying in some markets still was under last year's, estimated wholesale volume was up 4 to 12 per cent above the 1936 week," concludes the survey.

Supply of Lendable Money Expands Due To Reserve Action

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced the nation's banks now have more money to loan than at any time since the board forced a reduction in the supply last May 1.

The loan supply, as measured by excess reserves of the banks, amounted to $1,140,000,000 on Nov. 24, an increase of $40,000,000 from a week earlier.

Contrasted with the May 1 action, when the board cut excess reserves by increasing reserve requirements, the board now is forcing an increase in excess reserves by buying government securities. The board wants to pile up sufficient cash in the banks so that when depositors withdraw money for Christmas shopping, enough will remain to supply any loan requests from business.

Last week, the board bought $9,000,000 worth of Treasury bills, giving the banks or their depositors that much more lendable cash. Since this buying program started three weeks ago, $38,000,000 worth of securities have been acquired.

Although early Christmas shopping brought a $20,000,000 increase in money in circulation, the total bank reserves, both required and excess, rose $27,000,000 to $6,949,000,000 in the week.

The board also said billed discounts decreased $3,000,000, the third weekly drop in this form of credit.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $1,242,000,000 on Nov. 24, a decrease of $15,000,000 for the week.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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United States and Canada

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ANTIQUES

ROSEVILLE, ILLS.—Midsummer sale, rare carving; real Dakota conditions. 24 Gaston. Telephone Prospect 1304-M.

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BOSTON, 56 Park Drive—Studio apt.; semi-private furnished; $27.50. Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, large hall, piano. Apply janitor at 56 Park Drive or phone Kan. 2747.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Nice, comfortable, sunny room; private entrance; $180 monthly; special rate now; Christian Scientists preferred. 241 2nd St. South.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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FURNITURE for rent, CHROMETEX, with green, cotton leather, JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3623

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HOUSES TO LET

PALM BEACH COUNTY cottage, 8 rooms, completely furnished; also kitchen; convenient to beach and stores; $400 for season of year. Write Nancy O. Moseley, Boca Raton, Florida.

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FLORIDA—Leisurely projects for adults who enjoy cultural association with young people; $30 up weekly; Christian Science church within walking distance; on Cape Cod until after New Year's. Address MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal, Sea Pines School Brewster, Mass.

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SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown Mass. Tel Mid. 6766 or Cenier Newton 3074

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ALLSTON, MASS., FACTORY
Corner Franklin and Brainiree Streets; wooden building; nicely finished; 15,000 ft. floor space; sprinkler system; low rate insurance; oil steam heat; modern plumbing electric current, lights; sale on easy terms; brokers protected. Owner, H. W. HEATH, Natick, Mass. Tel. Natick 318. Open daily 10 to 12.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Law School—12-room single house in first-class condition; all improvements; hot water heater; oil burner; will sell for $500 down and balance as rent; price exceptionally low. Telephone MR. CONWAY, TROwbridge 2278, or evenings, call KIRKland 0972.

HOME mortgages written to fit individual needs. Loans based on fair valuation. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Sq.

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HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
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ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Sunny, attractively furnished rooms; meals optional; quiet atmosphere; steam heat; every convenience; ten minutes' walk to church; reasonable. Mrs. H. A. Peters, 150 Pearson Dr. Tel. 4603.

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BROOKLINE, 29 Winchester St.—Attractive sunny rooms for permanent guests or transients, twin beds; parking. LOW. 0779.

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AGE 30, 12 years' experience trader, credits and collections, correspondence, marketing, sales promotion. Box T-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED stenographer; three years' art study, Europe; go anywhere on suitable work. Write Box E-51, Suite 1504, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED infant's or child's nurse (colored) desires position; responsible; good references. Miss Helen West, 606 W. 131st St., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER-Companion, efficient experienced nurse, desires position; careful driver; owns car. Call Trafalgar 7-5400, Suite 679, Hotel Endicott, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, American, Protestant, in small family's nest, good cook, capable of taking charge. Box T-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Young colored woman wants job as cook-general; no laundry. Garrison 9417.

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MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B (¼g)	2½	2½	2½
300	Agfa Ansco	23	21½	23
200	Ainsworth (¾g)	8	8	8
100	Air Investors	1½	1½	1½
40	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	71	69½	71
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	63¾	63¾	63¾
450	Alum Co Am	82	76½	82
850	Alum Ltd	71	69½	71
100	Am Airlines	11½	11¾	11½
607	Am Box Bd (1.85g)	10¼	10	10¼
100	Am Centrifugal	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
128	Am Cit P&LA (3h)	28	27¾	28
400	A CP&LA ww (2¾h)	27	25	27
100	Am2CP&LB (.30g)	3½	3¾	3½
2000	Am Cyan B (.60a)	23¾	23	23¾
100	Am Equities (.10g)	3½	3⅛	3⅛
700	Am & Frn P war	2	1⅞	2
1700	Am G&E (1.40)	29	28¾	29
50	Am G&E pf (6)	108½	108½	108¼
100	Am Gen	4½	4½	4½
50	Am Gen 82 pf (2)	25	25	25
150	Am Hard Rub	16½	15	16½
800	Am L& & T (1.20a)	14½	14⅜	14⅜
200	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Am Meter (4g)	28	28	28
1100	Am Republics (.10g)	8	7⅝	8
100	Am Seal Kap (.20g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
3900	Am Sup Power	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Am Sup P pf	21½	20¾	21
100	Anch Post F	2½	2½	2½
300	Ang Wupp (.30g)	3½	3¾	3½
100	Apex Elec (.30g)	12	12	12
900	Ark Nat Gas	4	3⅞	4
3300	Ark Nat Gas A	4⅛	3⅞	4
1400	Ark Nat Gas pf	6⅜	6¼	6¼
200	Art Met Wks (.80a)	8	8	8
800	Ashland Oil&A (.40)	4½	4	4½
200	As El Ind (.30g)	11	11	11
100	Asso G & Ei	1½	1½	1½
1500	Asso G & El A	2	1¾	1⅞
600	Asso G & El pf	11	10¾	11
1000	Asso G & El war	3-32	⅛	⅛
100	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Atl Cst Line Co 3g	25	24	25
300	Atlas Corp war	1½	1½	1½
500	Atlas Ply (1¾g)	12½	14	14
300	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Automat Prod	1⅞	2	2
40	Axton Fis A	18½	16½	16½
75	Babcock & Wil (4)	77¾	75	77¾
2200	Baldwin Loco war	4½	4½	4⅜
200	Baldwin Rub (½a)	8	8	8
900	Barium Sta Stl	2¾	2½	2⅝
100	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	9	9	9
100	Bath IronWks(6⅔f)	4½	4¼	4¼
100	Berk & Gay Furn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Birdsboro S Pdy lg	8	8	8
300	Bliss & W	7½	7	7½
100	Blumenthal (S)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Bourjois	5	5	5
400	Braz T & L (.90g)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Breeze Corp	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Bridgpt Mach (¾g)	11	10¾	11
100	Brill A	4	4	4
50	Brill pf	23	23	23
2500	Brit Celan	1	1	1
350	Brown Co pf	33	31	32½
100	Brown F&W (.60a)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Brown F Dist	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Bucyrus F L (3⅜g)	39	39	39
600	Bunk Hill&S (1½)	16¾	15½	16
100	Cab El Prod vtc	½	½	½
100	Can Ind Alc A	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Can Marc Wire	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
200	Carib Syn (½h)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Carnegie Met	1¼	1¼	1¼
1600	Carrier Corp	30½	27⅜	30¼
700	Catalin Am	3¾	3¾	3⅝
400	Cen & Sw Ut	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Cen Ohio St (1.20g)	7¾	7½	7¾
800	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
225	Cen St El 6% pf	8½	8	8½
225	Cen St E 7% pf	18	16	18
125	Cen St E ev pf n	8	7¾	8
200	Centrif Pi (.40a)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Chief Cons	½	½	½
75	Childs pf	37	36	37
8500	Cities Service	2¼	2⅛	2¼
300	Cit Serv pf	28½	27½	28½
200	City Auto Stpg (.45g)	5¾	5½	5¾
400	Claude Neon Lts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Cleve Tract	5½	5⅜	5½
100	Colo Pat F (4g)	53	53	53
2500	Colum O&G (.60g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	Comwlth Edis (¼a)	26¾	26½	26¾
100	Cons Biscuit (.40g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1400	Cons Cop Min	5	4⅞	5
250	Cons Mng&S (1½g)	52¼	52	52¼
200	Cons Sti Corp	4½	4¾	4½
50	Cont G & E pr pf (7)	76¼	76¼	76¼
100	Cont Roll & Stl	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
900	Cooper-Bess	8¾	8¼	8½
200	Copper Range	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
100	Cord Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Corroon & Rey	2½	2½	2½
500	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Courtaulds (.372g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Creole Pet (½a)	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜
200	Crocker Wh (.10g)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
300	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
400	Crown C Pet	5	5	5
100	Crown Drug	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Cusi Mex	5	5	5
100	Darby Pet (½)	7	7	7
100	Dayton Rub	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Derby Oil	4	4	4
100	Detroit Gasket (1)	7	7	7
100	Det G & M pf (1.20)	12	12	12
200	Det Gray Ir (.40d)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Det Stl Prod (1½g)	21½	21½	21½
10	Draper Corp	56½	56½	56½
100	Duval Tex	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Eagle Pinch Lead	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	East Gas & F	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	EastG&F 6% pf (3)	30¾	30¾	30¾
25	EastG&F pr pf (4½)	52¾	52¾	52¾
100	East Sta Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	East Sta A pf	22	21	22
225	East Sta B pf	21	20½	21
100	Easy WashMB (¾g)	5	5	5
[7300	El Bond & Sh (.75)	12½	12¼	12½
50	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	57½	57	57
200	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	50¾	51	51
100	El Pow As (.15g)	4	4	4
200	El Pow As A (.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Elect Share	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Electrol vtc	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
100	Elgin NatWtch	26½	26½	26½
50	Emp G&P 8% pf	40	40	40
50	Emp G&P 7% pf	35½	35½	35½
600	Equity Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Evans Wallo	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Ex-Cell-o Corp	10¾	10¼	10¾
200	Fairchild Av	3	3	3
200	Fidelio Brew	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Fisk Rub	6¾	6⅝	6¾
25	Fisk Rub pf (6)	58	56	58
50	FlaP&L$7 pf (1¾k)	42½	40¾	42
700	Ford M Can A (1)	17⅝	17½	17⅝
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	FranklRay (½g)	5	5	5
200	Froedtert G (1.35g)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
100	FruehaufTrl (.85g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10	Gatineau Pow 5% pf	71	71	71
200	Gen Firepfg (.85g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Gen Invest	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Gen Invest war	1-32	1-32	1-32
400	Gilbert (AC)	8	8	8
1200	Glen Alden (¼g)	6	6	6
100	Gorh Mfg vtc (2¾g)	19½	19½	19½
1400	Grand Nat Films	1½	1½	1½
100	Gray Tel Pay S (1)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
75	Gt Atl & U nv (6a)	55	53	55
100	Groc Str Prod (¼g)	3½	3½	3½
400	Gulf Oil (1)	38¼	37	38¼
400	Hartford Rayon vtc	2	2	2
300	Harvard Brew	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Hat CorpAmB (.80g)	5½	5½	5½
300	Hazeltine (3)	15¼	15⅛	15¼
100	Hearn D Strs(1.65g)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
900	Hecla Min (.70g)	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝
200	Helena Rubin (1g)	7	7	7
100	Heyden Chem (2)	33¼	33¼	33¼
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	13	13	13
25	Horn & Hard (2)	24	24	24
1100	Hud Bay M&S(1¾g)	21¾	21⅜	21¾
100	Humble Oil (2g)	58	58	58
100	Hummel Ross Fib (.80g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Hygrade Fd	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Hygrade Sylv (2¾g)	37	37	37
900	Ill Iowa Pow	5¼	4¾	5⅛
300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Ill Iowa Pow pf	18¼	17½	18¼
500	Imp Oil Can (½a)	18	18	18
100	Ind Ter Ill A	1½	1½	1½
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	17½	17½	17½
100	Indus Finan p f	10	10	10
200	Ins Co N Am (2a)	51½	51¼	51½
500	Int Hyd-El pf	19½	19	19¼
1300	Int Paper & P war	3½	3¼	3⅜
300	Internat Pet (1½a)	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
100	Inter Prod	3	3	3
200	Inter Radio (.85g)	6½	6¼	6½
1900	Inter Util B	1	⅞	⅞
400	Inter Ut war new	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Inter Vitamin (½)	3¾	3¼	3¾
300	IntersHome Eq(.44a)	4	4	4
70	Inters Pw Del pf	21¼	21	21¼
100	Iron Firem vtc(1.20)	12½	12½	12½
300	Jacobs Co (2g)	7	7	7
200	Jones & Lau Stl	33	32¾	33
100	Ken Rad T (1⅛g)	12	12	12
800	Kingston Prod (.40)	3	3	3
300	Krueger Brew (1⅝g)	7½	7½	7½
800	Lake Shore M (4a)	52¾	52¼	52½
700	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4¼	4	4¼
200	Leonard Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
1100	Lion Oil (1a)	17	16½	16¾
100	Lit Bros	2½	2½	2½
600	Lockheed Aire	7¼	7¼	7¼
600	Lone Star Gas (.80g	13¾	13¾	13¾
1100	Long Is Lt	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Long Is L pf (3½k)	49	48	48
200	Long Is L pf B (3)	38	36¾	38
1900	Louis L & E (.40a)	8½	7½	8¼
500	McCord Rad B	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Majestic Rad & T	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Marion St Shov	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Massey Harris	4¾	4⅝	4¾
200	Memph N Gas (80g)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
200	Merritt-C & S	3	3	3
30	Met Texpt pf (3½a)	29	29	29
300	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Michigan G & O	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
600	MidWest Abr	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Mock J Voeh (.45g)	9	9	9
1200	Molybdenum	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Monogram Pict	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Montana Dak Util	8	8	8
25	Moody In pte pf (3)	24	24	24
100	Moore (T) Dis	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Mount City Copper	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Mount Prod (.60)	4½	4½	4½
200	Murray Ohio M (.90g)	9	9	9
200	Nat Auto/Pls	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Nat Bellas Hess	3	3	3
50	Nat City Im ev pf (3)	37½	37½	37½
200	Nat Fuel G (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
160	NatP&L pf (6)	62	61½	62
100	Nat Rub Mach	5	5	5
200	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Navarro O (.40a)	13	13	13
100	Neptune Met A	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	N J Zinc (4½g)	58	58	58
300	Newmont Min (2a)	63½	59	63½
50	NY Wat Swe pf	18½	18½	18½
2700	Nlag Mud Pow (.40g)	9½	9½	9½
200	Nlag Mud A war	¼	¼	¼
100	Nlag Mud B war	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	N'ar Mud 1 pf (5)	74	73¼	74
800	Nlag Sh Md B (.60g)	7½	7	7½

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Niles-Bem-P (2a)	34	33¾	34
100	Noma Elec (.40g)	4	4	4
900	Nor Am Lt & Pow	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Nor Am RayA (2g)	22	22	22
200	Nor Am RayB (2g)	22½	21¾	22½
300	Nor St P A	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	105	105	105
100	Okla Nat Gas	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Oldetyme Dist	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Pan-Am Air (¼g)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2200	Pantepec Oil	4	4⅛	4⅛
300	Pasburg R & R	18½	18½	18½
1100	Pennroad (¼g)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
75	Pepperell (6a)	85⅝	83	85⅝
300	Pharis T & R (.60)	4	4	4
500	Phoenix Sec (½a)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Pierce Govern (.60)	10½	10½	10½
500	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3½	3½	3½
400	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
300	Pitts Forg	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Pitts&Lake E (6¼g)	57½	57½	57½
200	Pleas Val Wine (.15g)	1½	1½	1½
300	Potrero Sugar	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Premier Gld (.12a)	2	2	2
1000	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Property B	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Prud Investors	6	6	6
50	P S Ind $7 pr pf	31¼	30¾	31¼
50	P S Ind $6 pf	16¼	15¾	16¼
50	P S N Ill 6% pf	120¾	120¾	120¾
225	Pug Sd $5 pf (6¼k)	31½	31	31½
100	Pug Sd $6 pf	16½	16	16½
100	Pyrenes (.40g)	8	8	8
25	Rwy & Lt Sec (.30g)	11½	11½	11½
50	Raym Conc (1a)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Reed Rol Bit (.80a)	23¾	23½	23½
2000	Reybarn Inc (.10g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Reynolds Inv	¾	¾	¾
1100	RiceEtix2D Gds (¾g)	6	5½	6
300	Root Pet (¼g)	3	2	2⅞
200	Royal Type (4¾g)	44	42	44
100	Rustless I & S	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	SafetyCr H&L (.10g)	80	80	80
200	St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Ryan Cons	3½	3½	3½
2600	St Regis Pap	4	3⅝	4
25	St Regis Pap pf	66	66	66
10	Schiff Co (2)	15½	15½	15½
200	Scoville Mfg (1½g)	28½	27¾	28½
800	Segal Lock	1¾	1¾	1¾
5300	Selected Indus	1½	1	1½
600	Severaky Airc	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
3000	Shattuck Denn	8½	7¾	8¼
300	Sherwin-Wms (4a)	78¾	74¾	78¾
100	Simmons Har & Pt	2½	2½	2½
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	225	225	225
100	Sonotone (.20g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	So Penn Oil (1½a)	35¾	35¼	35¾
200	So C Ed C pf (1¾)	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Southland Roy (½g)	7	7	7
200	Spencer Shoe (1.20g)	6	5⅞	6
1200	St Pow & Lt	2	2	2
700	St Pow & L B	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
200	Stand Prod (1)	7	7	7
400	Stand Textile	3	3	3
1	Stein(A)&Co(1.30g)	13	13	13
100	Sterchi Br Strs	5	5	5
100	Steri Alum r (¾g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Sterling Inc (.20a)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Stroock & Co (2)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Sullivan Mach	9	9	9
700	Sunray Oil (¼g)	2⅞	3	3
800	Taggart	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Tampa El (2.24)	27	27	27
200	Tastyeast A	¾	¾	¾
400	Taylor (K) Dist	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
400	Technicolor (½g)	18½	17⅞	18⅜
200	Tech-HughesG(.40a)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Texon Oil (.60)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Todd Ship (2)	39	38½	39
40	Tol Edis 7% pf (7)	97	97	97
300	Trans-Lux (.20)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200	Transwest Oil	5½	5½	5½
200	Tubize Chat	8	7¾	8
100	Tubize Chat A (4g)	33	33	33
300	Tung-Sol Lamp	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100	Unexcelled Mfg	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Union G Can (.80)	13½	13½	13¾
100	UnionPremPfs(.80a)	10¼	10¼	10¼
2900	Unit Cig Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
1200	Unit Corp war	1½	1½	1½
2900	Unit Gas	5¾	5½	5¾
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	91	91	91
1700	Unit L&P A	4	4⅞	3⅞
200	Unit L&P B	4½	4½	4½
1700	Unit L&P C ev pf	30¼	30¼	30¼
300	Unit Prof Sh (.20g)	1	1	1
100	Unit Shipuyds A	2	2	2
175	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	70¾	70	70
300	Unit Specialts 1(.40)	6	5⅞	6
100	U S & Int Sec	8¼	8¼	8¼
1000	U S Foil B (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	U S Radiat Pf	4	4	4
100	Unit Verde Ext (3g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Unit Wall P (.15g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Univ Corp vtc	1½	1½	1½
100	Util P&L pf	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
100	Utility Equip	2½	2½	2½
100	Venez Mex Oil	3½	3½	3½
100	Venezuela Pet	1½	1½	1½
100	Vogt Mfg (1g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Walker Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Wellington Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Wentworth (¼g)	2½	2½	2½
400	West Va C&C	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	West Air Exp	4	4	4
100	Wilson Jones (¾g)	12	12	12
600	WolverineTub(.60g)	7½	7½	7½
2300	Wright Hrg (.40a)	7¾	7½	7¾
900	Young Stl Door (¾g)	17½	15½	17½
900	Yukon Gold (.12g)	1¾	1¾	1¾

Total stock sales today (estimated) 189,000; year ago, 418,075.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

1	Ala Pow 5s '51	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
3	Ala Pow 5s '68	84	84	84
11	Ala Pow 4½s '67	77	76¼	76½
2	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	106	106	106
55	Am P&L 6s 2016	80¼	78	80
3	Am Rad 4½s '47	105½	105½	105½
1	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	88	88	88
16	Ark P&L 5s '56	92¾	92¼	92¾
13	As Elec 4½s '53	39	38¼	38¾
2	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	61½	61½	61½
5	Os G&E 5s '50	32¼	31¼	32¼
14	As G&E 5s '68	31	30	31
13	As G&E 5½s '49 C	30¾	29¾	30¾
4	As T&T 5½s '55 A	73⅞	72¾	72¾
6	Baldw L 6s '50	65	65	65
3	Beth St 6s '98	120¼	128¼	128¼
3	Birm El 4½s '68	83	83	83
1	Birming Gas 5s '59	58	58	58
15	Can Pac 6s '42	105½	105½	105½
21	Caro C&L 5s '46	94	93¼	94
6	Cedars Ill P 5s '68 G	99¾	99½	99¾
13	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	91	90½	91
1	Cen Oh L&U 5s'50	94	94	94
7	Cen P&L 5s '56	87½	87	87½
2	Cen St El 5½s '54	43	42¾	43
5	Cen St El 5s '48	43¾	43	43¾
3	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	43	43	43
61	Cent Ill Pu 5s '66	61	60¼	61
68	Cities Ser 5s '50	59½	57½	59½
1	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	94	94	94
19	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	54½	53½	54½
2	Com Ed 4s '81 F	107½	107½	107½
1	Com Sub 5½s '45 A	102½	102½	102½
5	Con G&L Ba 3¼s '71	103½	103½	103½
1	Con G Balt 4½s '54	119¼	119¼	119¼
5	Con G Balt 5s '39	107	107	107
8	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	78¾	78	78¾
1	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	100½	100½	100½
1	Det Int Br 7s '52 ct	⅞	⅞	⅞
5	East G&F 4s '56 A	72½	72	72½
2	Edison El Ill 3½s '65	106	106	106
15	Elec P&L 5s 2030	69¾	68	69¾
1	Empire Dis E 5s '52	87½	87½	87½
12	Emp O&R 5½s '42	78	77¼	77¼
5	Fed Water 5½s '54	65½	64½	65½
1	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	104½	104½	104½
1	Fstone Tire 5s '42	105	105	105
5	Fla P&L 5s'54	85½	85	85½
10	Gary E&G 5s'44 st	85	85	85
14	Gatin P 5s'56	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Gatin P 6s'41	101	101	101
10	Gatin P 6s'41 B	100⅝	100½	100⅝
5	Gen Bronze 8s'40	78	78	78
1	Gen Pub Ut 6½s'56	75	75	75
12	Geo Pow 5s'67	87⅞	86¼	87⅞
4	Glen Ald Coal 4s'65	69	68¾	69
2	Grand Trunk 4s'50	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Guar Inv 5s'48 A	42	40½	42
1	Ill Nor Ut 6s '57	107½	107½	107½
8	Ill Pow & L 5s '56C	89⅞	89¾	89¾
4	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	98	97¾	98
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54B	91½	91½	91½
1	Ind E 5s '51C	78	78	78
6	Ind Svc 5s '50	58½	58	58½
3	Ind Svc 5s '63A	58	57	58
22	Ind P&L 5s '57A	106	105¾	106
10	Inters Pow 6s '52	28¾	28½	29¾
10	Inters Pow 5s '57	44¾	42	44¾
6	Inters P Srv 4½s '58	64⅞	63¾	64⅞
1	Ja-Neb L&P 5s '57	96	96	96
600	Severaky Airc	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
3000	Shattuck Denn	8½	7¾	8¼
300	Sherwin-Wms (4a)	78¾	74¾	78¾
300	Simmons Har & Pt	2½	2½	2½
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200	Tech-HughesG(.40a)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Texon Oil (.60)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Todd Ship (2)	39	38½	39
40	Tol Edis 7

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

Shop for CHRISTMAS at

Rosenberg-Daniels

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Quality Apparel for Men Who Know!

116 Montgomery Street

Buy your Christmas presents early while stocks are complete. Give Furniture—lasting gifts. Will hold any purchase until Christmas Eve. Bring the children to our Toy Department.

Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY

"49 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store"

109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

Sole agents in Montgomery for BELLE-SHARMEER HOSE

Al Levy's

7 Court Square

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY

Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires.

665-67-69 NORTH PERRY STREET

Thiers Perfumes

Exclusive with us

John danzicer. INC.

"Foremost Fashions"

106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.

2012 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

VEGETABLES—GROCERIES MEATS and BAKERY GOODS

DAYTONA BEACH

DAYTONA BOOK STORE

Portable Typewriters

Royal - Corona - Remington

SOUTH BEACH STREET

A homelike guest home. Phone 983

GOODALL COTTAGE

Miss Emma McMean Excellent Meals Reasonable Rates 618 Goodall Ave. Daytona Beach, Fla.

MATHER-BARNES

Ridgewood and Volusia Ave.

FINE FURNITURE STOVES, RUGS, RADIOS

MR. AMOS DEATHERAGE, Manager

Iver Johnson Bicycles

Locks and Lawnmowers Repaired

Keys Made

A. ELLIOTT

323 Second Ave. Telephone 1336-J

Yowell-Drew's *invites you to shop at their department store*

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

TRIPLE "S" GROCETERIA

100% Home Owned

2 —— STORES —— 2

728 MAIN STREET, PEN. 230 SO. BEACH STREET

Drink Foremost Milk

950 VOLUSIA AVE. PHONE 480 DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

FORT MYERS

Spooner & Englehart

FUNERAL HOME

Lady Assistant.

PHONE 282

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10-3 P. M. daily.

Advertising Information Bureau

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOME

Phone 5-1538

Mrs. L. C. McCabe, Lady Attendant — 45 W Church St.

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.

Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts

FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Quality!

Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments.

Sterchi's

20 West Adams Street

Also St. Augustine and Ocala

H. C. HARE CO.

Fire and Casualty Insurance

General Agents

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

45 Agents in Every Florida Town

21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1890

Telephone 5-0614

French Novelty Shop

Linens, Infants' Wear, Novelties

Silk Underwear, Tapestries and Sweaters

28-30 WEST ADAMS STREET

IRON FIREMAN

"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"

Authorized Dealer

JOSEPH NEEDHAM PLUMBING AND HEATING

10 S. Laura Phone 5-8068

INA BROTHERS

Groceries — Meats — Fruits

Vegetables

2246 Oak St. Phones 7-8607, 7-8608

300 Davis St. " 5-2628, 5-2629

Free Delivery

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.

Gowns and Hats

Windsor Hotel Lobby

TELEPHONE 6-8934

Sears

Will Save You Money

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON

Featuring Undine Permanents

No Electricity

No Wires

No Harmful Chemicals Used

Air Conditioned and Remodeled

317 W. Forsyth St Phone 5-7673

WHIDDON'S

"There's One Near You"

Fancy Groceries and Meats

Our Success Is Measured by Your Satisfaction

STERLING E. SMITH

JEWELER and SILVERSMITH

Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Hotel Windsor Lobby

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445 8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANT TROCADERO

168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET

Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista

Catering to Home Folks of Miami

Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the Best Costs Less"

1753 Northeast Second Avenue

1263 West Flagler Street

1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.

Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY

FLORIDA'S FIRST

Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby

Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S

GRALYNN LAUNDRY

PHONE 3-3148

400 N.W. 8th St.

WHITE BELT DAIRY

Milk and Dairy Products

OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM

Phone 1-2411

Mae Watson

PARKER METHOD SHOPPE

A leading beauty parlor, offering a most comprehensive service in all branches of Beauty Culture.

Rain water shampoos

111 S. E. First Avenue Phone 3-1345

We sincerely strive to make

"HOME MILK"

One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida

MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Owned and operated by local dairy farmers

780 N W 18th Terrace Ph. 5-7698

WEDDERSPOON'S PLAZA DELICATESSEN

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Western Meats Groceries

PHONE 4-1922

3468 Main Highway—Coconut Grove

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

KLINE'S

Food Center

195 N. W. 36th Street

Free Delivery Phone 5-8123

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES

Where Food Prices Are Made

Two Large Beautiful Stores

1455 S. W. 8TH STREET

N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.

2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows

Dade-Commonwealth TITLE COMPANY

37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

ORLANDO

Goodrich Silvertown Stores

"Complete Car Service"

Garland and Robinson Streets

Orlando, Florida

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES

Quality

GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS

VEGETABLES

1115 East Colonial Drive

S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Ave. and Livingston

Morgan's

39-45 W. CHURCH STREET

FORMERLY SWANS

Shoes, Dry Goods, Men's and Boys' Clothing

39-43 W. Church

The Christmas Store for Smarter Gifts

DICKSON-IVES

The Woman's Store

ORLANDO, FLA.

NEWELL ELECTRIC CO.

INCORPORATED

WIRING and REPAIRS

Norge Refrigerators and Ranges

PHONE 9648 59 E. PINE ST.

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY

Est. Half Century

Cleaners

Dyers

Launderers

49 W. Conford, nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3178

SWP HOUSE PAINT

A proven Paint for millions of homes

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS

Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens

THEODORE MARKWALTER

Real Estate—Rentals

INSURANCE

SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HOLLAND CAFETERIA

A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat

AT FIVE POINTS

MAC'S FOOD SHOP

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

318 Main Street Phone 2299

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.

at Five Points

Luncheonette Service

Stationery — Perfumes

PHONE 2224

The Sport Shop

"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"

KNOX-HATS

GAGE HATS

AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

STAR MARKET

Groceries and Meats

COOKED FOODS

You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.

L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager

700 4th St., North Dial 85-103

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.

The BAYNARD COMPANY

Funeral Home

Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S

NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables

Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters

117-123 9th St North Telephone 8403

HOME OWNED

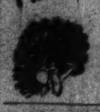
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Member advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor



514 10TH AVE. N. DIAL 9711

La Plaza Beauty Salon

16 La Plaza Court Dial 5979

Under same management

Willson-Chase

A Modern Department Store

Full of Useful and Attractive Holiday Gifts

Lowrey's Dial 7526

SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET

St. Petersburg, Florida 540 Central Avenue

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS

808 FRANKLIN STREET TAMPA, FLA.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.

410 Franklin Street

TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY

Complete Dairy Service

FOREMOST ICE CREAM

PHONE 4983 TAMPA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Old Reliable Shu Fixry

201 EAST LAFAYETTE ST.

High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes

Reasonable Prices

C. S. Unger, Mgr.

Shop at Sears in Tampa

Completely Air-Conditioned

New Departments Complete Lines

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

Ann's

Home of Good Foods

700 So. Dixie Tel. 4580

West Palm Beach, Fla.

Morgan Stationery Co.

"Gifts of Distinction"

Social Stationery

Bridge and Party Supplies

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Complete Office Outfitters

WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

For Appointment DIAL 5618

Estelle Moller Beauty Salon

Beauty Culture in all its branches. Expert Permanent Waving.

407 Hibiscus St., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products

WEST PALM BEACH

FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS

"Everywhere on Everything"

JAP-A-LAC Headquarters

The Glidden Paint Store

800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla

ARTIST GIFTS

Oil and Water Color, Picture Restoring, Neckties and Scarfs, Individual Christmas Cards, Portrait Drawings. Silk Murals, Pen and Ink Art Instruction.

FISCHER STUDIOS

9 Lakeview Arcade, West Palm Beach, Fla.

FORD V-8 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12

Authorized Sales and Service

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.

416 Third Street, W. Palm Beach

Over 20 Years Continuous Service

Tel. 5178

SOUTHLAND BAKERY

Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries

Good Bread and Rolls, Too.

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.

J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

BRALEY'S CORNER

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION

Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas

Indexed Lubrication

FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach

HATCH'S

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.

Furniture — Refrigerators

Florence Ranges

Radios

119 So. Poinsettia Ave. Tel. 6234

West Palm Beach, Fla.

HALSEY & GRIFFITH

STATIONERS

Books Gifts Games

Complete Office Outfitters

Typewriters Adding Machines

West Palm Beach, Fla.

INSURANCE

CONSTANT SERVICE

R.D. COLE INC.

213 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

Visit the

Darling Shop Shoe Department

While in

WEST PALM BEACH

Lakeland and Tampa

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

SWP HOUSE PAINT

A proven Paint for millions of homes

WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS

10 BROAD N W WA. 6789

LAUNDRY

DRY CLEANING May's DYEING

REmlock 5300

An Institution of 30 Years Standing

Mail Orders Solicited

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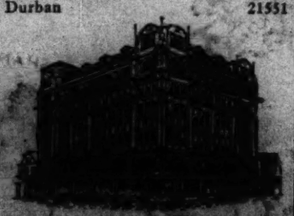

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Stage Door' a Splendid Film

Big Town Girl (20th-Fox)—Night club and radio songstress has her work cut out to elude man she married not knowing he was a gangster. A minor melodrama, it has more than enough crisp entertainment. Claire Trevor, Donald Woods, Alan Dinehart, Alan Baxter. — Adults and young people.

Crainquebille (De World) — Acuteness of realism marks the poignant portrait of a simple-hearted Paris vegetable peddler, falsely arrested and imprisoned, who finds that his old customers are the first to turn on him. Starving and lonely, he is rescued and taken in by a band of Paris urchins as he is on the point of committing suicide. A gem of acting, photography and direction. Tramel, Gaston Modot, Carjol, Vincent Hyspa, Emile Genevois, Paulette Flambert.—Adults and young people.

Dangerously Yours (20th-Fox)—The big diamond hunt entertainingly retold with some amusing new twists. Cesar Romero, Phyllis Brooks, Jane Darwell, Alan Dinehart.—Adults and young people.

Dark Journey (United Artists)—Technically, one of the best English productions we have seen. The settings are good, the acting superior and the photography excellent. It is the old story of spies (male and female) on opposite sides of the secret war who fall in love. Despite superfluities, it holds interest and there are some exciting moments. Conrad Veidt, Vivian Leigh, Joan Gardner, Anthony Bushell.—Adults and young people.

Double Wedding (MGM)—Marx Brothers technique indulged in by William Powell and Myrna Loy. And it just doesn't work. Mr. Powell is an oh-so-whimsical artist who lives in a trailer and who doesn't like to sell his paintings because each has been a part of his bohemian life. It's a long time between laughs. John Beal, Florence Rice, Jessie Ralph, Edgar Kennedy—Adults and young people.

Ebb Tide (Paramount)—Confusing story is not redeemed by fine technicolor photography and the presence of Oscar Homolka and Barry Fitzgerald in featured roles. Poorly adapted from a Robert Louis Stevenson tale, it relates the adventures of three beachcombers who steal a ship, run through a typhoon, discover their cargo is worthless and seek refuge with the unbalanced operator of an unregistered pearl island. There are occasional violent and exciting scenes. Ray Milland, Frances Farmer. — Adults and young people.

The Hurricane (United Artists)—The spectacle of the season. Melodrama from the South Seas and Nordhoff and Hall via Sam Goldwyn is climaxed with one of the most terrific imitations of a natural disaster we have yet seen. The storm sequences are amazingly graphic. Story deals with Terangi, a Polynesian, who becomes cruelly enmeshed in the toils of French justice. Story and acting —especially by Thomas Mitchell and Raymond Massey—are fairly impressive but the hurricane's the thing. Jon Hall, Dorothy Lamour, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith.—Adults and young people.

It's Love I'm After (Warner Bros.)—Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in a delightful farce of a philandering actor whose susceptibilities get him into romantic hot water even when he is trying to be firm. Bette Davis and Eric Blore are fortunately on hand to get him out. Mr. Howard satirizes everything from himself to the broader school of Shakespearean acting. It's grand comedy material. Olivia de Havilland, Patric Knowles, George Barbier, Spring Byington. —Adults and young people.

Mr. Boggs Steps Out (Grand National)—Stuart Erwin is his old self as the mumbling, bumbling fellow who finally puts over a big deal, socks the villain on the jaw, tells off the social butterfly and recognizes his true love in the winsome secretary. Gently entertaining. Helen Chandler, Tully Marshall, Toby Wing, Otis Harlan. —Family.

Prescription for Romance (Universal)—Mischa Auer, Universal's grand comic stand-by, again holds a pleasant little film together with his familiar resources, abetted by a small, unnamed dog. Story deals with a young detective whose efforts to catch an embezzling bank head are hindered by an attractive girl medical student, with whom, of course, he falls in love. Wendy Barrie, Kent Taylor, Henry Hunter, Dorothea Kent, Frank Jenks.—Adults and young people.

Stage Door (RKO)—One of the best pictures of the year. Writers Morrie Ryskind and Anthony Veiller and Director Gregory La Cava have tightened and altered the original play by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman. Eliminating slaps at Hollywood, they have concentrated on the several stories of Terry Randall, wealthy socialite who succeeds in the big role, inspired by the memory of Kaye Hamilton, who committed suicide when she lost the part; Jean Maitland, the night club dancer with more wisecracks than illusions; Anthony Powell, the producer who knows that the way to a young actress's heart is through promises of marquee lights that high. In the surprise performances of both their careers, Ginger Rogers and Katharine Hepburn top a splendid cast, including Adolphe Menjou, Gail Patrick, Constance Collier, Andrea Leeds, Lucille Ball.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Heidi," "Tales From the Vienna Woods," "100 Men and a Girl," "Life Begins in College," "Music for Madame," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "Day at the Races."

Adults and Young People: "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "The Perfect Specimen," "Victoria the Great," "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," "Dinner at the Ritz," "Dead End" (mixture), "They Won't Forget" (mature), "Forever Yours," "There Goes the Groom," "Vogues of 1938," "Under Western Eyes," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Souls at Sea," "Spanish Earth," "It's All Yours."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzziesmith

Cryptogram

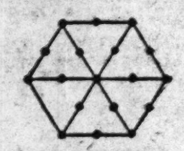
["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzziesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

The following bit of cryptographic season comment is quoted from the Memphis Commercial Appeal (asterisks "*" denote proper names):

"*ELTEIL *OSNNDA EO HCD UMRAERSO ODIORL FCDL ILZ YEAD EL HCD YSALIWD EO HRR NSWC ILX LRLD EO HRR MEHHMD."

Arranging the Numbers

Try arranging the numbers from 1 to 19, inclusive, on the sides of the 6 triangles which form the hexagon below, and also on their common vortex, so that each side of each triangle will total 23.



Letter Changing

This is shared by a Findlay, Ohio, reader. Following the usual rules, try changing LAMB to CALF in 6 moves.

Fun With "Antograms"

Some weeks ago a Los Angeles reader evolved a new game called "Synograms" — a combining of synonyms and anagrams. Today, this same reader shares a list of so-called "Antograms." As you will note from the example checked—the antonym of the word "lenient" is represented in anagram form—that is, a transposition of the letters in the correct word "stern." Try the others:

1	lenient	lines	
2	frequently	license	
3	uncovers	vents (STEAM)	✓
4	fast	nearest	
5	blinders	lives	
6	frees	models	
7	frown	lasers	
8	ruffled	owls	
9	indifferent	parts	
10	frequently	seated	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance

Foreign Secretary Eden indicates Britain will not accede to Japan's control of Shanghai's International Settlement without China's consent
Lord Halifax's talks with Chancellor Hitler reveal that Germany intends to press strongly for return of colonies
Gen. Paul E. Jensen forms coalition Cabinet after month's political crisis
Nine Power Conference ends; China's appeal for aid against Japan fails to receive conference favor, admitting failure of its efforts to end Far Eastern war
Express highways seen as only solution to traffic problem
Five Michigan strike-bound automotive plants employing 17,300 remain closed; Pontiac strike ends
Hungary recognizes Spanish insurgent regime
Henry Ford says present business recession is "temporary and artificial"
Japan formulates 1938 budget on wartime basis
LONDON
BRUSSELS
PARIS
BUDAPEST
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
ROME
JERUSALEM
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
Farm measure goes before Senate for debate
62 Republican congressmen ask immediate repeal of tax on undistributed corporate profits
W. O. Douglas, head of SEC, threatens more drastic rulings unless stock market reorganizes
Marseilles establishes new cabinet post—Ministry of Exchange Control
Nanking Government forces crumble before rapid advance of Japanese troops
Administration's drive to encourage business expansion gets underway as Niagara Power Company announces building program of $100,000,000 or more
Arab "terrorist" is sentenced to be hanged in British move against Arab gunmen
French police report crushing plot to overthrow republican government and restore King to the throne

(Copyright, 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society)

Rollin' De Clouds

'Cause some folks says dere'll sho' be trouble
I reckon dat ain't gwine make it so!
I's jes' gwine make mah prayin' double—
De clouds will roll by den, I know.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Lap Boards

A woodworker made a folding lap board for his wife to use when sewing. When opened, it was about 15x25 inches, being made of birch wood. This lap board was found to be such a useful household article—for reading, sewing, writing, drawing, etc.—that he saw the possibilities of selling these boards to others. The fact that they were hinged in the center, so that they might be folded up and put away into a small space, was an added feature and made them appeal.

He sold them for $2 each, from door to door and, later, through a store.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Detroit News: A statistician puts the size of the average urban family at about 2¾ members. An even four would crowd things in the breakfast nook.

Washington Post: "Dwarf cows have been added to a California zoo." —Press report. And now 500 paragraphers will be bound to want to know if these cows give condensed milk.

Quotation for Today

THIS world can never be made right by force, nor by fear, nor by power. In the long run nothing conquers but ideas, nothing governs but the Spirit.—LEACOCK.

In Lighter Vein

One of Them, at Least

"So Mary is married at last! Who is the happy man?"

"Her father!"

—Edinburgh Dispatch

—Passing Show

"I don't know who he is, Captain. He says he always likes to sit next to the driver."

Mild Appetite

In his early boarding-house days in Kansas City, Eugene Field was invited to dine at a hospitable house where the best of everything was to be found. Some delicious strawberries were passed. Field gazed at them longingly but shook his head.

"Mr. Field," said the host in surprise, "don't you like strawberries?"

"I dote on them."

"Then why don't you take some?"

"I'm afraid," said the poet sadly, "that if I did they'd spoil my appetite for prunes."

So Warm!

For her birthday little Pat had been given a ring, but much to her disappointment, not one of the guests at tea noticed it. At last she could bear their indifference no longer. "Oh!" she exclaimed. "I'm so warm in my new ring."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Up and Down

The examining lawyer was cross-questioning an Irishwoman in court with regard to the stairs in her house. "Now, my good woman, please tell the court how the stairs run in your house."

"How do the stairs run?" repeated the woman. "Shure, when I'm upstairs they run down, and when I'm downstairs they run up."

—Humorist

"I say! Mr. Tidmarsh! You're a botanist, aren't you? Just pop over here for a second."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Loyalty

(Irene G., in London Sunday Dispatch)

London

During the years following the war, when the German mark was so rapidly devaluated, my cousin Franz, a forester on the German side of the Rhine, was forced to sell his beautiful red setter, Lossie.

With heavy heart he took her to her new owner across the river, another forester.

Franz felt sure that when her puppies were born she would settle down happily in her new home, for he knew she would be well treated.

For a few days Lossie was kept on the chain; then her puppies were born, five little beauties.

After their birth her new owner let Lossie run free, as he, too, was sure she would not run away and leave her family.

Neither did she. But one morning, outside his gate, Franz found Lossie lying soaking wet and exhausted.

And not only Lossie, but her five puppies, too!

During the night she had swum across the Rhine (at that point more than a hundred yards wide and with a strong current) five times with a puppy in her mouth, nine times in all. Franz thereupon said: "Sink or swim we'll do it together." So Lossie stayed with her beloved master.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Animate—*An'-ih-mate.*

This word is derived from the Latin *animare*, "to give life to," from *anima*, "breath, life," akin to *animus*, "soul, mind." Whatever has been animated has been made alive; it has been invigorated, inspirited, quickened. A sense of resultant activity is conveyed by the word.

Anthropomorphic — *An-thro-po-mor'-fik* (a and i short, first and second o's quick-long, third as in orb; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Greek roots *anthropos*, "man," and *morphe*, "form," remind us that that which may be described as anthropomorphic has the physical characteristics of a mortal man.

Astutely—*Ass-tute'-lih.*

Although a certain amount of sagacity and artfulness is implied by this word, the Latin root *astus*, "craft, cunning," suggests that one who copes astutely with a thing approaches the problem with shrewd, designing subtlety.

Atom—*At'-um.*

This word is from the Greek *atomos*, "an indivisible particle," a combination of *a*, negative prefix ("not"), and *tom*, second grade of *temnein*, "to divide." According to the latest findings of chemists and physicists, an atom is the smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist in a state of combination or can take part in a chemical change. (See "Molecule.")

Bases—When the plural of "base," this word is pronounced *base'-ez*; but when it is the plural of "basis," it is pronounced *bay'-seez.*

In determining the pronunciation of "bases," note whether the use is literal and therefore the plural of "base" ("the bases of the columns," "the bases of the triangles," etc.), or figurative and therefore the plural of "basis" ("the bases of morals," "the bases of exchange rates," etc.).

A material thing may have a base (plural *base'-ez*); but an immaterial thing may have a basis (plural *bay'-seez*). Note that we speak of the *base'-ez* of pyramids, but of the *bay'-seez* of being.

Chronologically—The first *o* is clipped-short. End the word *kal'-lih*, not *klih*.

Commingle—The *o* is clipped-short, the word being sounded virtually *kuh-ming'-gl.*

Cope—*Kope.*

When used in constructions such as "to cope with a situation," the word "cope" is derived from the Old French *cop*, "a blow, stroke" (compare modern French *coup*), from the Latin *colphus* and the Greek *kolphus*, "a blow." If we cope with something, we combat it with a measure of success.

Creator—The publishers of Webster's recommend a decent trace of circumflex *o* when this important word is used in the measured tempo of public worship.

Diversify—Preferably *di-vur'-sih-fi* (first and third i's long, *u* as in urn, second i clipped-short).

Economy—*E* (not *eh*)*-kon'-o-mih.*

When we employ this word in a construction such as "the economy of being," we use it in its fullest and most comprehensive sense. It is derived from a combination of the Greek *oikos*, "a house," and a derivative of *nemein*, "to manage, make a law"; but our word has acquired a much broader application than to mere household management.

True, we do think of economy as a thrifty or judicious apportioning of funds; but we also consider it the orderly arrangement, disposition, or administration of any system, whether it be connected with a home, a city, a state, or a nation.

The system of rules and regulations by which anything is managed, and the structural tenet on which religions base their beliefs in creation and redemption, likewise come under the heading of "economy."

Molecule—*Mol'-e-kule* (o short, e as in debate, u long).

This is a coined word formed with a double diminutive suffix from the Latin *moles*, "heap." It is used loosely to designate any minute particle; but it has a specific application to the smallest portion of any substance capable of existing in a free state. (See "Atom.")

One (John 10:30)—The Greek word here rendered "one" ("I and my Father are one") is *hen*, which, because of its neuter gender, suggests "one in essence." Had the masculine *heis* been used, the sense would have been "one person."

Pantheism—*Pan'-the-izm* (a and i short, e as in debate).

Pantheism (Greek *pan*, "all," and *theos*, "God") is applied to the erroneous teaching that Deity is in all things; that the physical universe, conceived of as a whole, is God; that there is no God but the combination of forces and laws which appear to operate in the material world.

In pantheism there is seen the effort to reconcile the divergent views that God is omnipresent, and that matter in various forms (air, water, minerals, etc.) is also everywhere.

Potsherd (Is. 45:9) — *Pot'-shurd* (secondary stress on second syllable).

The Hebrew word here rendered "potsherd" is *cheres*, the regular term for a fragment of earthenware which the potter makes from his clay. Incidentally, in the clause "Let the potsherd strive with the potsherds of the earth," the term rendered "earth" is *adamah*, the Hebrew root of our "Adam."

Scholastic—*Sko-*, not *skoo-*.

Sidon—*Si'-don* (long i, clipped-short o).

Simulate—*Sim'-u-late.*

This word, from Latin *simulare*, "to feign, pretend, make like" (*similis*, "like"), is commonly used in the sense of "to assume the mere appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely; to counterfeit." There is nothing genuine about simulation; the underlying purpose is deception, fraud.

Solomon—Note that it is *Sol'-o-mun*, not *-man*.

Theogony—*The-og'-o-nih* (*th* unvoiced as in *thin*, first o short, second as in obey, i short).

As the Greek roots *theos*, "god," and *-gonia*, "origin," suggest, this word is applied to the branch of mythology which treats of the origin and descent of the deities.

Usurp—The *s* is sounded as *z*.

Visitation (Jer. 10:15)—In this verse, "visitation" renders a Hebrew root with the primary significance of "to attend to," but used commonly in the sense of "test" or "trial." The entire verse might be literally translated: "They are a vapor, the result of delusion; they shall fail in the time of trial." (Cf. Moffatt: "They are a vain delusion, they shall break down when the test arrives.")

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Sound Effects

This game is an interesting test of each player's ability to identify a series of familiar sounds when heard dissociated from their usual surroundings.

A sheet should first be suspended in the doorway of connecting rooms, or stretched across the end of a large room. Then a dozen or more sound-producing articles are placed on a table behind the sheet, and two persons appointed to manipulate the articles during the game. Players are given paper and pencils; and as each sound is heard, all write down what they think it is. If desired, points may be awarded for each correct guess.

Some of the noise producers that have been successfully employed are: the whirr of an egg-beater; saw operating through wood; clink of coins; jangle of a bunch of keys; sound of a baby's rattle; cry of a "mama" doll or other toy; tinkle of a fork against an empty glass (often confused with the tone of a bell); water being poured into some receptacle; and the rasp of sandpaper or a file on a rough surface.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Odds and Ends

Stops Are Costly

A freight locomotive consumes a half a ton of coal in getting started and attaining a running speed.

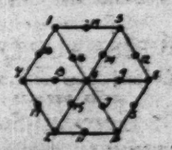
In Kansas

Wheat has been cut in the field, ground into flour, and made into biscuits all in 12 minutes.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Indian Summer is the glorious season when any fire in the furnace is too much and none is too little."

Arranging the Numbers: Here is one way:

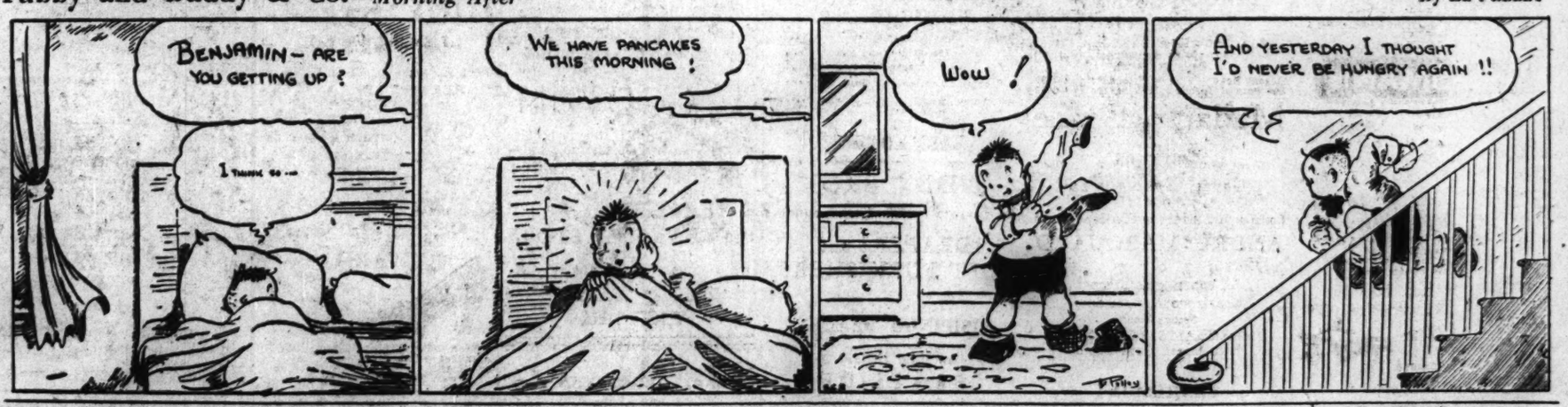


Letter Changing: Lamb, lamb, tame, tate, tall, call, calf.

Fun With "Anfegrams": Lenient—rents—stern; frequently—models—seldom; uncovers—lives—vells; fast—owls—slow; blinders—lasers—clears; frees—parts—traps; frown—limes—smile; ruffled—seated—cedate; indifferent—nearest—earnest; lousy quacity—license—silence.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Morning After*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Times Have Changed*

By THE HAGERS

"THE MAYOR'S MARE HAS BEEN WITHOUT HER SHOES FOR SIXTY YEARS, NO DOUBT."
"THE MAYOR'S CARRIAGE WHEELS, YOU KNOW, I PROMISED SIXTY YEARS AGO."
I QUACKED, "THE MAYOR HAS BEEN SEEN IN CARS NOW RUN BY GASOLINE."
?!?
JUST THEN WE HEARD A NOISE OUTSIDE. "THE MAYOR!" PAT AND MAT BOTH CRIED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Making Technology a Blessing

FROM the standpoint of physical environment and living conditions, the world has changed more since the days of James Watt than in all the preceding centuries since the beginning of the Christian era.

As a result of the astounding material progress achieved through machines and scientific inventions, many of us have come to feel that technology is solving our problems. But is it? As a matter of fact, technology is piling up our problems, loading on us the necessity of intelligence, good will, and character.

Perhaps the most concrete example of this all-important fact is to be found in the field of international relations. Modern transportation and communication have transformed the world into a neighborhood; more and more it is becoming a social, cultural, and economic unit. We are therefore faced with the urgent necessity of learning how to live in peace and friendship with other nations, of establishing a regime of international law and order.

A century ago, when nations were still widely separated by mountains, rivers, deserts, and oceans—and before technology had seriously challenged time and space—international good will was not a vital necessity. However desirable, the world could—and, for the most part, did—get along without it.

Today, however, war, as revolutionized by technology, is a peril primarily for two reasons: first, because technology has produced such destructive weapons; secondly, because civilization has become highly integrated and complex—so much so, in fact, that whatever happens for good or bad in any locality inevitably has repercussions elsewhere.

So technology has thrust upon us the problem of living in peace and friendship with nations of which we have had little understanding. In other fields, too, new problems are arising as the result of technological developments, problems calling for the utmost in wisdom, intelligence, and character: the problem of technological unemployment, for instance. The highly integrated nature of a machine-made economic order necessitates a proper functioning of every cog in the system. Even the rich can no longer be secure if a large proportion of the population is poor, for industries depend on mass purchasing power for sustenance.

It would appear obvious, therefore, that instead of solving problems, technology is bringing still more problems, more pressing and more difficult of solution than those faced before the invention of the steam engine. In the long run, therefore, technology will prove a blessing—rather than a menace—only if we can develop the political, economic, and social sagacity necessary to solve our technology-created problems; only if the whirlwind progress of inventions is matched by corresponding growth in wisdom, good will, and character.

In a word, it is essential to follow the application of natural science to industry with a similar application of Christianity in the economic world. The latter will revolutionize human life even more than the former has done.

France Uncovers a Plot

DISCOVERY in France of a widespread powerfully organized Fascist plot to overthrow the Government again focuses attention on democracy's struggle for preservation. The forces of the Fascist Right in France are weaker than in Spain. The soldiers of the French Army are traditionally Republican. Democracy in France has proved its vitality many times.

Yet testimony by André Tardieu in a recent trial indicated that many of the most powerful interests in France had supported movements hostile to the democratic form of government. The recent declaration of the Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, that he would work actively for the restoration shows that one section of the Right believes itself strong enough to come out into the open. And now the discovery of huge stores of munitions, underground fortifications and battle plans indicates that the struggle for power was not expected to follow parliamentary lines.

However, the French people seem not to be forgetting that discoveries of plots against the Republic can usually be turned to good account by any Government in power. Circumstances at present within the Popular Front probably will encourage the Government to make the most of its discovery.

The Government may be expected to take effective steps against the plotters and their plot. But this seems hardly likely to settle France's problem, for the country is faced with the three-sided conflict between Democracy, Fascism and Communism which has spread across so much of the world. The answer may lie in the present course of the Chautemps Government, which is steering a course moderately satisfying to both Left and Right.

After Brussels

THE Nine-Power Pact has been put away in moth balls. Announcement that the American mission to Brussels will return without further pretense of talks in London draws the curtain on the conference which was going to call Japan to book for her latest "self-defense" operations in China. Less than two months after President Roosevelt's "quarantine" speech at Chicago he tells Washington correspondents that if Norman Davis, American delegate at Brussels, stopped in London for conversations with the British the visit might be misinterpreted in Japan—and in Congress.

It is plain that domestic affairs loom much larger in the White House than any interest in the Far East. Probably that is true also in the country generally. Many Americans still believe that what Mr. Roosevelt said at Chicago about the necessity for restoring order in the world is true. Many feel that the most powerful nation in the world today cannot live untouched and unconcerned by a breakdown of law and morality. Many would like to take active economic measures to restrain Japan. Yet it is probable that for the great majority of Americans only the larger crises in world affairs temporarily push aside a constant preoccupation with business and its prospects.

There was widespread applause for Mr. Roosevelt's Chicago speech. It expressed in splendid fashion what millions of Americans had been feeling. But soon the speech was attacked and it became evident that, lacking an immediate and concrete method of putting feeling into action, Americans were not sufficiently interested in the Far East or in the maintenance of world order to risk anything resembling war. And conversations at Brussels quickly showed other nations would agree with the United States to do nothing in defense of collective security.

It seems interest in peace and order is not yet strong enough for the nations to risk even effective collective economic action. But the world is moving toward the day when that interest will be sufficiently recognized and acted upon.

The Federation Balks

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, announces withdrawal of the federation's support for the pending Labor Standards Bill in its present form and asks its recommitment to the House of Representatives Labor Committee for amendment. This division of labor backing is believed by many to thwart any likelihood of favorable action on the bill by the House during the special session.

It may well be that the wage and hour legislation deserves further study and perhaps revision or even abandonment. But it should not be supposed that the coolness of the A. F. of L. is a default of its principal support. Though endorsing the general purpose of "establishing a point below which wages could not be paid and hours of labor beyond which wage-earners could not be employed," the federation has been chary as to methods.

Its present protest is in large measure the expression of a grievance it has felt against the National Labor Relations Board. The federation demands that no such board shall have charge of the administration of the wage and hour law.

The suggested change may have merit. Possibly it could be made by amendment on the floor of the House instead of requiring recommittal. But the leadership of the A. F. of L. will do well not to interpose merely dilatory tactics, lest it give weight to the charge often directed at it that the federation of craft unions is interested chiefly in maintaining the wages of a skilled upper crust of labor.

After all, the purpose of establishing minimum wages and maximum wages, of placing a bottom under labor standards for the groups least capable of bargaining for themselves, is a purpose in behalf of unorganized rather than of organized and articulate labor. It might be more significant to know how badly the rank and file of workers in substandard industries want this legislation than to know how badly labor union officials want it.

A State's Contribution

DURING the last five years tiny Delaware has contributed $130,000,000 toward the cost of relief in other states of the Union, according to Pierre S. du Pont. Its citizens paid $160,267,000 in federal taxes while their state was receiving only $28,400,000 from the Federal Government for recovery and emergency purposes.

Prima facie, this appears a strong case of inequity.

But it would be interesting to know by way of comparison how much revenue Delaware has drawn away from other states by her policy of lax corporation laws, chartering—for a fee—corporations to do business under almost unlimited powers in the rest of the United States. And how much of the relief load of other states may be attributable to business practices made possible by those charters.

Concepts of Peace

Book News of the Day

THERE are two phrases in Sherwood Eddy's EUROPE TODAY (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $1.50) which are rather definitive on this business of peace and war. First there is his own inquiry into the minds of diplomats and dictators. "Everybody," he perceives, "wants peace—each at his own price."

The second is a remark by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood before the American Seminar, whose 1937 trip to Europe under Mr. Eddy's guidance the volume records. Said this year's winner of the Nobel Peace prize: "The only result of abolishing the League of Nations would be that we could say: 'Go to war if you think you have a grievance.'"

Thus, differing concepts of peace and of casus belli constitute the basic issues in Mr. Eddy's somewhat unfortunate world. He sees the issue completely joined —"The world must either yield to Hitler and fascism or it must fight them . . . to resist means world war. Not to resist means world conquest. . . ."

* * *

In his ideas of the methods of resistance, Mr. Eddy turns to ground well tilled, even before he drove the furrows of his latest of almost unnumbered trips through Europe. He seeks the uniting of all liberals and radicals to build, by non-violent means, a "socialized planned economy, based on justice as its sine qua non, not on special privilege for a small minority as in Spain and Tsarist Russia."

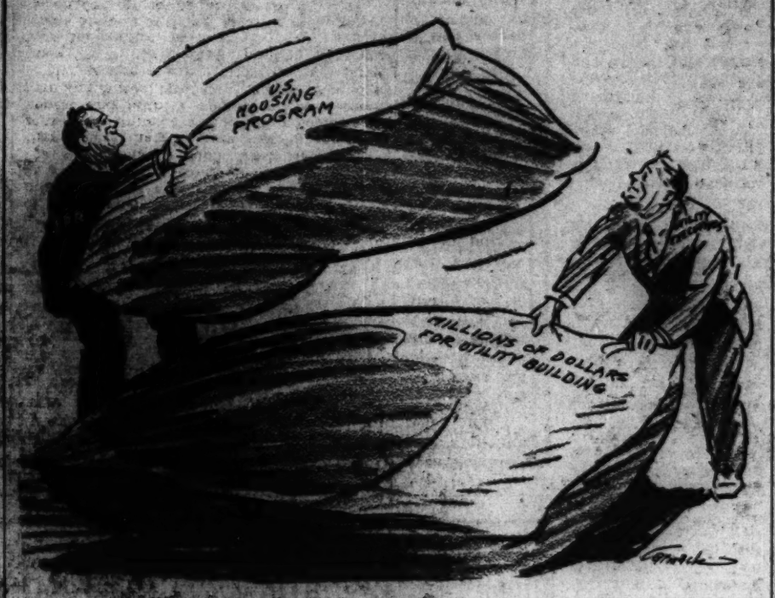
In respect of Spain—"important for the whole world in tragedy and in hope" —Mr. Eddy sees the major guilt to be that of Britain, whose vacillation acted to strengthen the cause of the insurgents. His indictment may be true, but it is far from complete as to the complicity of other powers. Similarly he falls into conventional oversimplification in depicting the present world struggle as essentially those of a decaying capitalism using the fascist stopgap against communism.

* * *

Mr. Eddy briefly surveys Germany, which "given two years more of the present policy of drift will be master of Middle Europe." He sees Russia's purges revealing "a serious crisis in the Communist Party, but no crisis in the U. S. S. R." He finds Americans have "much to learn" from the Scandinavian countries. And he permits himself the conclusion that "at the moment" there is "a higher standard of living, more general prosperity and infinitely more liberty in the democratic countries than under the violent dictatorships."

To his own views there are added extensive pages of the interviews of the Seminar, including the talks of David Lloyd George, Lord Lothian, H. N. Brailsford, S. K. Ratcliffe, John MacMurray, G. P. Gooch, André Philip, Edgar A. Mowrer and Nicolas Berdyaev. Gx.

Cushions



Along the Riviera in a Bus

My Mediterranean Journey—VI

THE green trams of Genoa grind across the Piazza Acquaverde, with a fretful ringing of little bells. At the foot of the railway station's Doric columns a seething mass of Ligurian population breaks into streams of trippers bound, this Sunday morning, for Pegli or Nervi or some other resort.

I am leaving Italy in a bus. It displeases me greatly, as the Italians would put it, to be leaving this lavishly beautiful country, but if I must leave, then let me go by bus, with time enough in the schedule to alight every two or three hours. Then I may linger a little longer, in a cypress grove, or in the crooked street of a fishing village, or in the shadow of some sky-reaching cliff that overhangs the blue water of the Tyrrhenian or the Mediterranean Sea. There were too many tunnels in the train ride from Florence to this ancient port, this birthplace of those gallant "defenders of the sea" who resisted so nobly the forces of Hannibal more than two thousand years ago; too many tunnels to see the shore line of the Gulf of Spezia.

The Brownings I left in Florence, wandering hand in hand across the Ponte Vecchio, for they are as much Florence as Dante or Michael Angelo or the Medici. It is easy at this moment to understand how the author of "De Gustibus" arrived at the lines:

> Open my heart, and you will see
> Graved inside of it "Italy."

It is not difficult to find a reason for Byron's happiness in this land, or for Shelley's choice of that spot near Pisa for the writing of "Adonais."

It is a generous country to which I so reluctantly say farewell. The colossal proportions of Pompeii, the lavishness of Titian and Tintoretto, the brilliance of sky and orange grove, the richness of the Monreale mosaics, cannot be dissociated from the warm-hearted people of Italy. Even in America I find in their immigrant sons and daughters a generosity and kindness not encountered so unfailingly in other groups. If the millworker of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who sits next to me on a train, forces upon me three-quarters of her cake of chocolate; I know that she is Italian. The gray-haired woman buying razor-clams in Boston's North End, who insists on escorting me personally, for half a mile, to the building for which I inquire, is a native of Naples or Palermo. The Florentine tea-shop owner who wrapped up a slice of plum-cake, the remainder of a substantial meal, and urged me to take it with me; the contadino who loaded me with Tuscan grapes for one lira; and the lace-women of Burano who offered to teach me, for their pleasure, all the stitches they knew, are that real Italy which is dominant, in spite of obvious lack of money everywhere, in spite of the frequent reminders of dictatorship.

At Alassio, near midday, the sea is more sapphire than turquoise. The cream-colored houses with red roofs are nearly hidden by high garden walls, over which purple bougainvillaea drops outward, to charm the passer-by. Mimosa buds are swelling, and soon the hedges will flower like sunlight from thousands upon thousands of tiny yellow balls. Pink and white oleander blossoms fill the town with perfume. Little girls in dainty peasant costume, little girls with light skins and flaxen hair and gray eyes, are selling baskets of green and purple grapes.

Through San Lorenzo and San Remo the enchanted journey continues. Monasteries mellow with antiquity, fishermen's houses paled by weather into something lovelier and softer than their original hues of coral and amber and yellow ochre, lawns cut in terraces up steep hillsides, and, on the water, little boats with copper-colored, triangular sails, are the sum and substance of this hour.

And now I am near the border, with twenty-seven cents' worth of lire clutched in my hand to show to the handsome Fascist officer who will ask me how much Italian money I am exporting. I am leaving the land of Raphael and Perugino and Botticelli, of Michael Angelo, of Dante, of Petrarch; the land beloved by Byron and Shelley, the home of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Keats, too, came here, forging another link between himself and the poet who called him Adonais. No political tyranny, no hypocrisy of ecclesiasticism, will ever succeed in stifling the native love of poetry, the life and music and color that are Italy. PEARL STRACHAN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Enforcement or Repeal?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like briefly to endorse suggestions that the neutrality regulations should be enforced. It is useless to question the fact that "a state of war" now exists between China and Japan. And the tremendous slaughter of soldiers and non-combatants, as well, is all too convincing proof of the fact.

The only logical and consistent action the President can take now is to apply the neutrality act and regulations, or to ask Congress to repeal them.

Let us hope that sometime, in the future nations will be guided by reason and a well organized and established Association of Nations, assuring peace and justice to all nations.

Newberg, Ore. FRANK W. MICHEUER

A British "Bobby" Drunk?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am fully cognizant of the need for reorganization on principled lines of the British film industry, and I have always endeavored to help this idea forward in the one year in which I have been closely connected with it. Everyone knows that this industry is really trying to reorganize. There are certain companies who have tried to give the world really good pictures, and I am certain that the general public will, in time, react to this good impulse.

Therefore, it was all the more repellent to me when I saw a British picture the other day in which a British policeman was made drunk. He acted "the drunk" very well, I thought, but he should not have been in the uniform of the British police force. How could a British company show such a perversion of the truth, for, surely, it is perversion? How often do we see a British "Bobby"—drunk? To hold up to ridicule and contempt what is generally acknowledged the world over as the finest conception of law and order is shocking.

I saw another film recently where, in order to catch the real atmosphere of the true-to-life story, two men had to drink too much and became extremely drunk. As a critic of the films I saw that they played their parts extremely well, so well, in fact, that I was as repelled by their acting (humorously speaking) as if I had been in that crowd and smelt their breath! (Preserve us from "the smellies"!). It struck me as entirely different to act the part of a drunken man and a drunken policeman! I have traveled in several countries and I have never yet seen any policeman the worse for drink . . . but a British policeman! What would Americans say!

London, Eng. SYBIL WHEAL

A Useless Quest?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I call the attention of your readers to an article appearing in many newspapers and reporting the meetings being held in Chicago by the American College of Surgeons. I should like to quote one sentence from this article: "Dogs usually immune to streptococci had a dozen successive infections after lymph interference."

The point I wish to make is that a number of dogs, in good health, (we have the vivisecter's word for this, they were "usually immune") were made insectidis; they had a "dozen successive infections." The result? Well, in a few words, the results were not proved. The doctors thought that the experience had some relation to scars. But the dogs will go on being made unclean, suffering experiment after experiment in, as many know, a useless quest.

May I point out to your readers that there are a number of organizations in the United States and in Europe who are waging a valiant fight to remove the immoral practice of vivisection from the world. And it is just that; a wrong practice which hinders man's advancement by claiming to help him to freedom at the expense of those weaker and more helpless than himself. JOHN RITCHEY

Boston, Mass.

Civil Service Reform

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the New England branch of the National Economy League, it was voted that the League do everything possible to aid the work of the civil service reform forces and to communicate its attitude to those organizations engaged in this splendid endeavor.

We are dedicating our efforts to a revival of the sound principles of governmental administration as enumerated by the founders of the National Economy League. We believe that public office is public trust, and we further believe that the only way for the citizens of the United States to obtain competent, honest and faithful conduct of their common and mutual business is to demand a code of civil service administration that will eliminate forever the traffic in position of public trust for political purposes.

The Monitor is living up to its great reputation for promoting an honest solution to civil problems in conducting this series of statements and articles on a question of such moment to every citizen of our country.

Boston. NATIONAL ECONOMY LEAGUE

Why a Campaign Against Dog Races?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Who is promoting the campaign against dog races? There is a campaign going on just now which aims at abolishing pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog races alike. This campaign is sponsored by a group of public-spirited citizens and already their petition has been signed by more than 20,000 citizens. The appeal for signatures was made openly in churches throughout the Commonwealth. And now suddenly appears another petition which aims at abolishing dog races only. It may be all right but it looks to the writer as if the gamblers are hoping to confuse the public and are ready to sacrifice the dogs in order that more money may be bet upon the horses. Citizens should be vigilant and ready to abolish the entire pari-mutuel system which has proved to be a curse to the people morally and has drained away millions of dollars from legitimate business. W. M. MACNAIR

Cambridge, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Righteousness Before Peace

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

DURING an absence of several weeks from my own country I have been wondering whether in international relations there can be any rules of conduct corresponding to what are called "moral principles" in the ordinary intercourse between human beings.

One wonders about things one is not quite sure of; and I do not feel quite sure that nations and the governments which represent them are, or wish to be, bound by the kind of morality which decent individuals observe. We have, of late, seen so many flagrant breaches of the most elementary rules of morality in dealings between nations as to suggest a doubt whether this international misconduct is a temporary and deplorable lapse from a higher standard or whether there is something inherently non-moral in the working of international affairs.

Part of the time I was away was spent in the United States. My present train of thought was, I think, started by the remarkable letter which Mr. Henry L. Stimson addressed to a leading New York journal on October 7. In that letter the former Secretary of State said that in its recent efforts to avoid war the United States had tried "to put peace above righteousness." He went on to criticize American neutrality legislation as an attempt to impose "a dead level of neutral conduct . . . between right and wrong, between an aggressor and its victim, between a breaker of the law of nations and the nations who were endeavoring to uphold the law." He added: "It won't work. . . . It will not save us from entanglement. It will even make entanglement more certain."

Transposed from an American into a British key, Mr. Stimson's criticism would form what I should think a just indictment of British policy. I say "just" because I agree with him. And because my sympathies are with his thesis, I ask myself whether his and my judgments are not biased by moral preoccupations that have little place in a possibly degenerate —or possibly unregenerate—world. Are not we moralists in some danger of overlooking hard facts and of mistaking our ideals for realities?

Of one thing I am quite sure. It would be misleading to apply the rules of conduct that govern the lives of orderly communities to an "international community" that might not exist. The analogy between social morality and international morality may be too imperfect to justify analogous conclusions. In an orderly national community the law—technically termed "municipal law"—is established, administered by tribunals and, in cases of flagrant misdemeanor or felony, is vindicated by force. But in the rudimentary international community which has, at times, seemed to be taking shape since the World War, nothing comparable to municipal law and its "sanctions" has turned out to be practicable.

The blame may lie at the door of this country or that. The fact can hardly be gainsaid. Besides, not a few of the very people who, in various countries, are loudest in condemning war as the most heinous of international crimes are also loudest in their protests against any idea of organizing or using international force to repress this crime.

So, it seems to me, there is either a kink in the mental processes of these opponents of force in the service of law, that is to say, international morality, or they affirm by implication that there is no true likeness between the morality of a national community and that of a potential community of nations. Somewhere or other there appears to be a "snag."

The best way to locate this "snag" is perhaps to look at things the other way round. (We may take it for granted that even those who condemn any use of force in the service of international law, admit the worth of law and abhor lawlessness in their own communities.) Let us suppose that international morality is all moonshine; that, as between nations, the only ultimate law is the law of unbridled and unrestrained violence, the law of the jungle. Does it not follow that might is right, that the only sound rule of international conduct is "each country for itself and woe betide the weak"? If so, the outlook for the civilized world must be one of rampant anarchy until the strongest nation, or band of nations, forces the weaker into submission.

I, for one, find it hard to accept this outlook as either ideally or practically acceptable. So my doubts whether there can be in the life of nations any rules of conduct corresponding to "moral principles" tend to resolve themselves into a dogmatic affirmation. I can only escape from them by affirming that unless the stronger among the more enlightened peoples of the earth place their several strengths in the service of international morality, there can be no hope of ridding mankind of international criminality or of putting an end to the crime of war.

In this way I am led back to Mr. Stimson's criticism of attempts to put "peace above righteousness." In his letter he said that Theodore Roosevelt preferred righteousness to peace. So do I; and, what is more, I am convinced that we shall never get effective international morality until the nations which prefer righteousness to peace learn to stand together as the nucleus of an international community, against war. Then, I think, they may begin to get the peace their peoples so ardently desire.